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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

South America Gets a War Law

World Court Tells Norway No

Germany Goes After Violence

Seabury Strips Mayor Walker

Roy Chapin Heads Commerce

Paris Wages Waistline War

THE Hoover "doctrine of non-recognition," applied by the League to the Far East last winter, is now applied to South America. The United States and 18 other member nations of the Pan-American Union warn Paraguay and Bolivia that they will recognize no territorial gains made by armed force. The two belligerent nations are called upon for solemn declaration that troop movement into the disputed Gran Chaco district will be stopped and the road opened to a reasoning understanding. Peace definitely advances, and the non-recognition doctrine appears to take its place beside the Monroe Doctrine—a new light-house on the channel of progress in Latin America.

¶ The World Court denies Norway's petition for interim protection while carrying on its east Greenland dispute with Denmark. Norwegians are in no danger, says the Court, and besides, the disputants will realize, as soon as they remember their manners, that they are to have no battle-ax adjudication as in the dismal days of Odin and Thor—both being bound by an arbitration pact to approach a settlement like the mollifiable moderns they are.

¶ Germany considers drastic measures to halt the acts of terror which have continued since the Sunday election. Incendiary bombs are hurled into stores. Jews and those opposed to the Fascists suffer most. Immediate capital punishment may be prescribed for rioters. The Brown Shirt uniform the Fascists insisted they must be allowed to wear serves an unanticipated purpose—it identifies many of the fleeing bombers.

¶ New York City sees Judge Samuel Seabury set up in rebuttal a terrific arraignment of Mayor James J. Walker. The Mayor's colorful and even brilliant denials of charges are shaken apart by the unimpassioned hand of a juridical master. As in nearly all such cases the evidence is largely circumstantial. Judge Seabury performs a marvel over what had seemed like dumb or only half-articulate circumstances—he gives them the tongue of a chatterbox and the willingness of a horn in the fog.

¶ Appointment of Roy Dikeman Chapin, chairman of the Hudson Motor Company, as Secretary of Commerce, is acknowledgment of a salesman-builder-executive who couldn't keep his thoughts in Detroit. When saturation threatened the auto industry Chapin energetically sold America not more cars but more hard highways. Outdoor outlet spelled indoor orders. When repletion loomed again he helped Europe and Africa reel off more and more roads. In Morocco he unseated proudly galloping sultans and sheiks to put American-made autos under them. He is expert at finding demand for supply, but an auto man's ideas work as well in reverse—from a great office Mr. Chapin will now find supply for the nation's demand.

¶ Paris dress designers wage a mighty battle, with the waistline trenches moving up and down the front. Patou decrees the 1932-'33 waistline to hug the hips; three other great designers fix it two inches below the bust. The long-waisters show skirts which the short-waisters shriek are too long-legged to be allowed. The war cries bring the powers of arbitration pushing in. Each side may have to yield something toward the true waistline—and thus outraged nature may even come back into her own.

¶ An American auto manufacturer increases his orders for steel. He plans a husky car to fit the needs of South Africa, with which he has had no communication. But South Africa at the Ottawa conference proposes to order cars from Canada in exchange for orders for its fruits and maize, and the American manufacturer sees his Canadian branch plant sharing in the benefits. Any big manufacturer who wants to can be an isolationist—can keep his goods to himself. But the large-scale supplier finds but one sure way to step along with his times—he must learn to step along with the world-wide demand.

¶ Iowa announces 500,000 farmers as going on strike on Aug. 15. The slogan is no sell, no buy for 30 days. Milo Reno, head of the National Farmers' Holiday Association, who is authority for the figures, says the object is to force a profit back into producing by bringing about a scarcity of products. He is ready to use the weapon of harried workers in industry after many another remedy has failed. The farmer is sometimes foolish, but he is no fool. Note how he strikes while the iron is hot—when hoe and sickle and pitchfork are miserably near to molten in the August sun.

Norway and Denmark Dispute Control Here

Drawn by a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GREENLAND

Black Portion Near Top Was Occupied by Norway Last Year, and Lower Black Area This Year, Despite Danish Sovereignty Claim.

Court Denies Norway's Plea In Greenland

Hague Body Finds No Need of Protection in Dispute of Ownership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

THE HAGUE, Aug. 4—The World Court has dismissed the request of the Norwegian Government for interim measures of protection for Norwegian nationals in east Greenland pending settlement of a dispute with Denmark as to ownership of certain parts of this area.

The court, in a judgment delivered yesterday, considered that not only is there no reason to expect unfortunate incidents, but that Danish and Norwegian nationals, respectively vested by their Governments with police powers, were simultaneously present in another disputed part of east Greenland in 1931 and that no incidents resulted.

Moreover the court stressed the fact that both Governments have undertaken, while the ownership of east Greenland is under question, to abstain from any measures calculated to change the legal status of the territory.

Finally the court pointed out that both parties are bound by the general act of 1928 for conciliation, judicial settlement and arbitration of their disputes.

The court reserved the right to review the question again should the occasion arise.

Danish Expeditions Sent to Greenland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN — Three expeditions have gone to East Greenland from Denmark this summer under the leadership of Dr. Knud Rasmussen, Dr. Lauge Koch and Capt. Einar Michaelsen who have received police authority over the whole of east Greenland. Norway has appointed a Governor, Herr Helge Ingstad, over the parts claimed by that country, and Herr Finn Devold, one of the Norwegian trappers, holds police authority.

For the last two centuries Greenland has been under the administration of Denmark, and it is claimed here that Denmark's sovereignty has been acknowledged by all countries, Norway included.

This acknowledgment, it is stated, was formally renewed in 1916-1921, and the formal extension of Danish colonial administration to the whole of Greenland given in 1921.

Denmark therefore energetically protested both the new Norwegian annexation and that carried out on June 28, 1931 when five members of an arctic expedition, with hunting and fishing rights occupied a stretch from Carlsberg Fjord to Bessel Fjord, built huts along the east Greenland coast and hoisted the Norwegian flag in the name of King Haakon VII at Mosquito Bay.

This district was renamed "Raudsland," from the Norwegian chieftain, Erik Raud, who discovered Greenland at the end of the tenth century.

Norway Plans to Annex New Greenland Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO, Norw. — The Norwegian Government has decided to forestall the reported Danish expedition to occupy eastern Greenland by declaring formal Norwegian annexation of a further section of this disputed territory.

The ownership of eastern Greenland is shortly to come before the World Court at The Hague. Denmark claims the whole of this subcontinent, although large parts of it, including the districts now claimed by Norway are uninhabited. The Danes aver that Norway's present action is an attempt to prejudge the issue. Norway levels a similar accusation against Denmark.

Norwegian trawlers are continually fishing in Greenland waters and complain that they are much handicapped by Denmark's refusal to allow them to use the harbors in western Greenland. Consequently the Government proclaimed the occupation of the northern sector of this area last year.

The new occupation concerns the southeastern corner of Greenland—namely Frederick VI Land—and the coastal region between 61.30 degrees and 63.40 degrees north from Lindenowsfjord to near Umivik. A Norwegian expedition spent last winter in this district, which is ice-free in the summer.

BANKING GREED IS BLAMED FOR UNTOLD LOSSES

Floating of Latin-American Bonds, Williamstown Hears, Unjustified

By ROLAND HALL SHARP

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 4—Formation of a disinterested clearing house to advise American investors and guard against losses such as those recently sustained in Latin America and other areas abroad, was advocated today at the twelfth Institute of Politics at Williams College.

Regulation by governmental agencies and bankers has not sufficiently protected investors of $6,000,000,000 in Latin America, Mr. Henry Kittredge Norton, who recently returned from that area, contends. He told the first in a series of general conferences on American economic foreign policy that competition between bankers to float Latin-American bonds has led to gross overlending.

He was astonished upon reaching South America to find that financial relationship with "the Colossus of the North" completely overshadowed political questions. In common with other speakers at the conference, he reported that the borrowing nations have no intention or desire of falling down on their obligations. "They are," he said, "caught in the same net that holds their creditors."

The proposed clearing house would be purely for dissemination of information and disinterested advice. It would handle no bonds or other securities. When the "urge of American investors to lend abroad reappears," the clearing house would act as a governor to check excessive speed and losses liable to follow in its train.

Favors Means to Handle Defaults

Another measure for protection of investors was laid before the Institute by Mr. W. W. Cumberlane, former financial adviser to Latin-American nations, who presided over the general conference. At present the United States has no general and systematic machinery for dealing with defaults, while Great Britain and France have, he said.

"Important difficulties that arise when the defaults are handled by protective committees or banks would not occur, he explained, if there was some organized machinery operating with the confidence or direct approval of the Government."

Mr. Cumberlane added that the time is not ripe for handling special questions arising from default.

Until conditions become more

(Continued on Page 5, Column 5)

Sino-Japanese Clash Stiffens In Manchuria

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Aug. 4—The press is increasingly of the opinion that the Chinese have started a program of widespread resistance in Manchuria and it is rumored that a number of Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang's commanders are directing the guerrillas.

Fighting continued in many areas today. There were a number of skirmishes in the vicinity of Yingkow, but the Japanese defense improved following the arrival of Rear Admiral Tsuda, whose flagship anchored at the mouth of the Liao River last night and the dispatch of additional Japanese airplanes which are coöperating with infantry and cavalry around Tashihchiao.

The Japanese claim to have defeated a large guerrilla force near Haicheng today, after which they advanced on the guerrillas' main stronghold in the Chiaochun Mountain, which will be stormed before dawn tomorrow. Tsitsihar reports 5000 guerrillas operating nearby.

Manchukuo formally took over the postal control bureau at Harbin yesterday, appointing a Japanese, Mr. Yohei Kibe, as chief, succeeding a British national, Mr. Smith, who refused to desert the Chinese postal service.

In connection with the Manchurian situation the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Yasuya Uchida, visited Prince Saionji, the elder statesman, today, reporting the Government's plans of eventual recognition of Manchukuo and sending Gen. Nobuyoshi Muto to Mukden to succeed Gen. Shigeru Honjo.

Half-Year Gains Made by 22 Firms

The following 22 corporations, among those so far reporting, showed an increase in net income in the first six months as compared with the similar period of 1931, according to the Standard Statistics Company, of New York:

	Net income first 6 mos. 1932	1931
Allen Industries	$ 17,912	$ 10,502
Amerada Corp	552,544	d478,226
Amer Comm Alc	244,405	d42,942
Amer Maize Prod	306,798	29,396
Atlantic Refining	3,185,000	d4,013,000
Bangor & Aroostook	1,081,741	768,628
Cinn-Sub Bell Tel	1,339,803	1,329,665
Durham Hosiery	41,280	20,705
Eureka Vacuum	18,420	d313,582
Gillette Safety Razor	3,283,785	2,682,345
Hollinger Con Gold M	1,068,433	1,503,469
Kelly-Springfield	57,191	d281,436
Meteor Motor Car	13,269	10,402
Plymouth Oil	946,501	219,838
Standard Fruit	841,857	733,910
Sun Oil	2,036,918	1,049,403
Texas Pac Coal & Oil	416,283	d690,237
Tide Water Assoc Oil	2,099,700	d1,077,465
United Milk Crate	54,597	27,361
United Milk Prod	16,527	d21,976
U S Ind Alcohol	32,967	d327,387
Vadsco Sales	59,105	d68,864

d—Deficit.

Canada Places Trade Proposals Before United Kingdom Group

Action of Imperial Conference in Restoration of Sound Economies Expected to Put Other Nations on Path to Recovery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 4—The Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. R. B. Bennett, presented his long-awaited proposals to the United Kingdom delegation today. The details were kept secret but it is understood that steel and wheat are the major items.

The Imperial Economic Conference immediately went into discussion on the suggested preferences and concessions, but adjourned at noon to meet Monday after the British have had a chance to digest the contents and their advisers an opportunity to examine them.

Mr. Bennett was supported in the conference by Mr. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Mr. R. J. Baldwin. Mr. J. H. Thomas, British Secretary for Dominions, and Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, were the senior negotiators for the British. The conference was held behind closed doors, each delegation being attended by its advisers and experts.

Among other items included in the Canadian proposals are lumber, fish, dairy products including butter and cheese, meats including bacon, metals, copper, nickel, zinc and lead, vegetables, fruits and cattle. An extra number of goods are placed on the free list, and in the case of others a marked difference is made with regard to foreign and British imports. Preferences would be given to Britain on iron and steel.

The total amount involved is estimated at $200,000,000 to $300,000,000. At present Canada imports $200,000,000 of iron and steel, of which about 10 per cent comes from Great Britain, a large proportion coming from the United States. Canada also imports iron and steel plate from Belgium.

The British delegation has not yet submitted its proposals. This information comes as a surprise, since a good deal of criticism has been leveled at Mr. Bennett, particularly in British quarters, on the ground Canada was embarrassing the conference by delaying its proposals. The proposals submitted may have to be altered because of circumstances over which the delegates have no control, and considerable modifications may have to be made before an agreement comes into sight.

The fact is Canada has made its

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

JUDGE SEABURY BRANDS WALKER REPLY EVASIVE

Rebuttal Declares Mayor Proves Himself Unworthy of Office

Special from Monitor Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 4—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt has before him today a rebuttal by Judge Samuel Seabury, chief counsel of the Hofstadter Joint Legislative Committee, of Mayor James J. Walker's reply to the transcript of testimony which Judge Seabury placed before the Governor on June 8.

The document charges the New York Mayor with "evasion" and "falsification" in his reply to the original transcript and declares that "the bounds of possible coincidence have been overstepped."

The rebuttal runs about 20,000 words, but was only five days in preparation. Devoid of all personalities, and refusing to take cognizance of the personal attacks which Mayor Walker leveled at Judge Seabury, the rebuttal stresses nine chief points of the Mayor's attempt at justification of his official acts.

Judge Seabury emphasizes that Mayor Walker contradicted repeatedly documentary evidence and witnesses who testified at the inquiry hearings, and holds that these contradictions constitute an effort to avoid damaging admissions.

"On this record of equivocation, evasion and contradiction," he says, "the Mayor has demonstrated himself to be unworthy of belief where his official conduct is called in question. If this be so, then his so-called explanations must be rejected, and the inferences which reasonably and logically follow from the facts which have been adduced lead inevitably to the conclusion of official misconduct and disregard of the rights of the people he is sworn to protect."

Judge Seabury devotes his main points to the financial transactions which the Mayor denied as having improper implication and condemns the Mayor's contention that 10 of the 15 removal charges against him are outlawed by legal limitations. Such a plea, Judge Seabury declares, is one which no person is obliged to make if he is willing to meet the issues on their merits.

"It is a sorry sight, indeed," he says, "to see a person occupying high public office whose honor is impugned taking the position that the people must suffer him to continue in public office because he was fortunate enough not to be caught in time."

He characterizes the statute of limitations plea by the Mayor as both unjustifiable and legally unsound, and declares that the Governor has the power to remove the Mayor for acts done during his previous term.

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THINGS PRESENT

Taxpayers who have been singing the praises of the bonus army will find something to think about in "The Pension Push" on the Editorial page.

For an intimate glimpse into the literary life of a great man read "Mr. Gladstone's Bag of Books" on the Home Forum.

Stamp collectors can keep abreast of the times by looking over the "Stamp Corner" on the Young Folks' page.

AND THINGS TO COME

How much revenue could the Government get from beer? Tomorrow Professor Carver will cite federal figures for revenue from 1913 to 1917 and prove to you that the people will either have to drink 12 times as much, or be taxed 12 times as much, for the Government to so raise that $1,000,000,000! Don't miss his "Prohibition Facts."

Friday, of course, brings the new Household page

JAPANESE GIVES OLYMPIC CROWD THRILLING SHOW

Forces Miller, U. S., to Smash Mark in Pole Vault

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 4—Athletes from the United States made clean sweeps in the finals of the 200-meter dash and 110-meter hurdles—winning the first three places in each event—but Shuhei Nishida a slender, wiry Japanese won the hearts of 80,000 persons who almost filled Olympic Stadium yesterday, to see the fourth day of track and field events of the Xth Olympiad.

The Japanese forced W. W. Miller, United States, to vault to an Olympic record to win an event that was considered easy for the American entrants.

In addition to the 200-meter dash, the 110-meter hurdles and the pole vault, final competition was also held in the 50,000-meter walk and the discus throw. The United States won four out of five events, swelling its total of points to where it is assured of the unofficial track and field title.

T. E. (Eddie) Tolan Jr., who was crowned 100-meter champion Monday, added the 200-meter title yesterday, while George S. Simpson and Ralph H. Metcalfe, also both of the United States, placed second and third, respectively. Tolan's time, 21.2s., was an Olympic record and also the fastest time ever recorded around a curve. Arthur Jonath, Germany, was fourth; C. B. Luti, Argentina, fifth, and W. J. Walters, South Africa, sixth.

At 13ft. 8in. there were just four competitors remaining in the pole-vault — Miller, Nishida, William N. Graber, and G. G. Jefferson. Graber had vaulted 14 ft. 4⅜in. in the final United States tryouts, and consequently was favored to win this event.

But yesterday Graber was unable to vault 13ft. 11in., and had to be content with fourth place. Jefferson was out a moment later at 14ft., and the contest settled down to a two-man battle between Nishida and Miller. Miller was first to clear 14ft. Nishida failed in his first two attempts. The bar was placed again at 14ft. for Nishida, and the Japanese glanced at the height, gripped his pole and trudged back across the turf and onto the running track taking the longest run of the afternoon. Poised at the start, Nishida held 80,000 persons breathless, while he approached the uprights, and, when he cleared the bar, and dusted

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NEUTRALS WARN AGAINST FORCE IN CHACO ISSUE

Tell Bolivia and Paraguay They Will Not Recognize Acquisition

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—Eighteen Latin-American nations and the United States, in jointly signed telegrams to Bolivia and Paraguay last night declared that territorial recognition will not be accorded any acquisitions obtained through occupation or conquest by force of arms. The action was a step toward settlement of the Chaco dispute.

Following a four-year endeavor by the United States, Cuba, Mexico, Colombia and Uruguay to amicably settle the Chaco dispute the nations of the Western Hemisphere have called upon Paraguay and Bolivia to make a solemn declaration to the effect that the movement of troops in the disputed territory will be stopped and that a road will be opened to the solution of good understanding essential for the best interests of all countries on this side of the Atlantic.

Briefly, the history of the Chaco dispute, so far as it directly concerns the five nations which attempted to bring it to a peaceful conclusion, began four years ago shortly after clashes along the Chaco border. At the first conciliatory conference an attempt was made to have Paraguay and Bolivia agree to settle the entire Chaco controversy.

Succeeding communications and conferences in 1929 and 1931 failed to accomplish anything satisfactory to both powers, further clashes along the border making negotiations more difficult. Meanwhile the neighboring nations became interested.

On Friday, July 29, representatives of the neighboring republics sat in with the neutrals in conference at Washington. The result of that meeting and the one on the day following was that all Latin-American nations were asked to sign a joint note of protest. Yesterday in the Department of State the note received the signatures of 18 Latin-American nations' representatives and that of Mr. Francis White, Assistant Secretary of State for the United States.

It was gratifying, Mr. White said, that within 24 hours after the call that the American republics lined up solidly against military aggression. He said that while the move was similar to that at Geneva when 44 nations signed the Kellogg Pact, no reference had been made to that treaty. The present telegram was merely an expression of American sentiment concerning war.

Farm Leaders Defend Federal Board's Policies

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 4—Farm leaders from 11 middle-western states, aroused by recent criticism of the Federal Farm Board and its subsidiaries, gathered here yesterday to launch a drive to rally the farmers of the United States "in defense of their rights." They held that the attacks upon the Farm Board were against the farmer's right to control the distribution of his own products.

After a three-day conference, the gathering went on record as reaffirming their support of the Agricultural Marketing Act as a basic foundation for a permanent agricultural policy for American farmers. They pledged opposition to all efforts to repeal the act, and to exert all possible influence to strengthen the act until it fully removes the determination of farm price levels "from the hands of those who never produced or owned the actual commodity, and restore such control to the producer."

"Centralization of capital used to 'bear' the markets by what is termed short selling," was condemned in a resolution. The farmers demanded equal opportunities for coöperatives and asked that they have "full and equal privileges in the handling of farm products in the market places of the nation."

Von Gronau Hails Greenland Route As Practical for Oceanic Air Lines

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 4—His third flight across the Atlantic has convinced Capt. Wolfang von Gronau that the northerly route is practical for regular, economical and safe commercial transportation. In an interview here, Captain von Gronau estimated it would cost $5,000,000 to establish a transoceanic air mail, express and passenger line, but said he had no organization at present with such a project in view.

"Because of the stops we can make at Iceland, Greenland and Labrador," the German pilot explained, "the northern route is the most practical, though not the shortest. It is possible to cover the distance in easy hops, with refueling and service at fairly regular intervals. Weather conditions are no worse than might be expected in any of the northern countries."

While his pioneering and exploratory flights have been hailed as an effort to link Berlin directly with Chicago, because of this city's large population of German derivation, Captain von Gronau stated this was not necessarily part of his objective.

"Commercial success in navigating the northerly route to Europe would depend on opening territory not already served by air lines. Germany and the rest of Europe are already so well covered by air transport that we might be making an unprofitable duplication of other lines by carrying the flight to Berlin."

Captain von Gronau indicated that a terminal on the north of the British Isles, or on the Scandinavian peninsula or Denmark would serve just as well as a base in Germany.

His plan includes a Chicago terminal, with Montreal and possibly Detroit as stopovers. If enough through business could be developed, he would extend the line to the Pacific coast.

"I am not a business man, only a flier," the captain continued, "so I must leave to others the commercial development of this route. There has been no survey made, so far as I know, as to the business it might be possible to develop between Chicago and Europe direct."

He pointed out that a line over the proposed northerly route could not offer much passenger competition to the steamships because of the speed now attained by the ships. Between Europe and Chicago, however, he believed there would be a saving of time.

Called by President To Commerce Portfolio

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROY D. CHAPIN

Chapin Takes Cabinet Post At Washington

Detroit Industrial Leader Selected by Hoover to Succeed Lamont

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—A brief and wholly unexpected statement from the White House announced the resignation of Mr. Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, yesterday, and the naming of Mr. Roy D. Chapin, chairman of the board of the Hudson Motor Car Company, to the post. Personal business reasons were given as the cause of Mr. Lamont's resignation.

The President's statement follows:

"Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont has found it necessary to resign in order to reënter private business.

"Mr. Lamont has remained in his position at great sacrifice for several months at my request. I regret extremely his loss from the Cabinet as his abilities and service have commanded the respect and confidence of the entire country.

"I am pleased to announce the appointment of Mr. Roy D. Chapin of Detroit, as Mr. Lamont's successor."

Both Industrial Leaders

Mr. Lamont was drawn to President Hoover's Cabinet from the field of big business, as is also Mr. Chapin, the former from a directorship in the American Steel Foundries, where he had served as an officer for more than 20 years; the latter from the Detroit automobile industry, in which he was a pioneer.

The new Secretary of Commerce is a native of Lansing, Mich. For many years in Detroit he was at once the youngest executive and the oldest in point of years of service in the industry. Mr. Chapin joined the industry almost at the outset.

For three years he was a student at the University of Michigan and when he left college in 1901 he struck at once into the "horseless carriage" profession. He got a job

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Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER
Professor of Economics
Harvard University

16—*Dry Amendment Steps*

HOW did the United States come to adopt prohibition?

There was a complex of forces at work, but there were a few essential steps in the procedure. Each step followed so logically from that which preceded it as to remove all effective opposition.

The first step was an act of Congress of May 18, 1917, which, among other things, authorized the President, as commander-in-chief of the army, to make such regulations as he saw fit for the prohibition of alcoholic liquors at or near military camps. On July 25, President Wilson established dry zones around every military camp and specifically prohibited the selling or giving of liquor to any officer or soldier. Another series of regulations established dry zones around every navy yard and naval base, and prohibited liquor on any naval vessel. All these regulations and prohibitions were similar to, or only slightly more stringent than those which other warring countries, especially England and Germany, had been compelled to make.

The next step was to extend to civilians what had, almost without opposition, been applied to soldiers and sailors. Having prohibited the sale of liquor to soldiers and sailors, the question naturally arose, why permit the sale to civilians, who must keep up the production of military supplies? There was no reasonable answer. Hence we had several war-time restrictions in 1918, and war-time prohibition in 1919.

If the liquor trade interferes with the efficiency of a nation in war time, does it not also interfere with national efficiency in peace time? There was only one answer to that question. The wets really hadn't a reasonable word to say. Hence we had in 1920 peace-time prohibition with almost no opposition.

UNITED DEBT MOVE TERMED CONCILIATORY

Hostility to America in Franco-British Accord Outspokenly Denied

OTHER COUNTRIES INVITED TO JOIN

Debtors and Creditors Put in Same Boat by Ebbing of World's Commerce

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The difficulty of making the smallest and most innocent move toward European conciliation that will not be suspiciously and wrongfully interpreted was never better exemplified than in the case of the so-called Gentlemen's Agreement initiated by Belgium, Great Britain, France and Italy, and the Accord of Confidence, as the French call it, drawn up by France and Great Britain.

These two documents, it must be confessed, do not add much to the Lausanne Treaty, nor do they diminish it in any specific sense. What they say might well have gone without saying, and superfluous papers are generally to be deprecated.

The Franco-British accord, in particular, merely declares the two countries will exchange views on a number of problems as they become acute; which is, of course, the normal diplomatic procedure. As for the Gentlemen's Agreement, in so far as it contains provision for the abrogation of the Lausanne Treaty, it might preferably have been incorporated in the treaty itself, quite openly and unambiguously.

No Attempt at Secrecy

But at least these documents were well intentioned, and it is a pity that they should have given rise to so many misunderstandings. It is absurd to talk of secret diplomacy in this connection, for there was never any attempt at concealment, and in fact Germany was informed in a note on July 9 of the Gentlemen's Agreement and the Chancellor acknowledged the receipt of the note the same day without protest. The text, though not at first officially published, was not inaccessible to newspaper men, and was actually cabled to American before its publication in Europe. During the Lausanne conference, Pertinax of the Echo de Paris and other French correspondents referred almost daily to the proposed Gentlemen's Agreement, and M. Edouard Herriot, French Prime Minister, was perfectly frank about it on his return to Paris.

The apparent difference of opinion as to its meaning is unjustified. It states that ratification of the Lausanne Treaty will not be effected until a satisfactory settlement has been reached with the United States.

Obviously all the countries concerned must be satisfied, for they must all ratify, and in this sense there is unquestionably a common European front on international debts which it seems foolish to deny. If there is no satisfactory settlement, then there must be fresh consultations, and therefore the British are correct in declaring that nonratification will bring about a new conference.

Young Plan Abandoned

But the agreement also says that the legal position, in this event, would be that which existed before the Hoover moratorium—that is to say, the Young plan will be theoretically in force, and therefore the French are correct in declaring that the fate of the Young plan has yet to be decided by the American attitude. It is simply a matter of where the emphasis is allowed to fall. It should be added, however, that in practice everybody is convinced that it will be impossible ever to revert to the Young plan, and so there is some unreality in the French contention.

As for the Accord of Confidence, it has provoked an even greater storm. Yet apart from a concrete agreement to abstain from discriminatory customs measures, the accord simply announces that France and Great Britain will consult each other on questions of the same origin as that settled at Lausanne which affect the European régime, and will seek a solution of the disarmament problem, and will make preparation for the forthcoming World Economic Conference. This appears harmless enough, and it is to be trusted that even without such an accord France and England would be sufficiently friendly toward each other to exchange views on all these subjects.

Other Countries Invited

Moreover, it turns out that other countries are invited to come into the accord on equal terms, so that even though the Franco-British accord established a new situation in diplomacy, it would not be specifically Franco-British, but could include Italy and Germany as well as Belgium.

This innocuous and perhaps unnecessary statement is nevertheless bitterly criticized on three main grounds. Assuming first that it was hoped to keep it as between France and Great Britain, it was asserted that the accord was a revival of the Entente Cordiale, which is taken to be a sort of alliance incompatible with the general association of nations embodied in the League, and is perilously like the establishment of the old balance of

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

FRENCH NAMED PRESIDENT OF MAINE CENTRAL

B. & M. Head Takes Added Post as Move for Efficiency

In an effort to gain efficiency through unity, Mr. Edward S. French, president of the Boston & Maine Railroad, has been made president of the Maine Central Railroad. To make possible this managerial consolidation, Mr. Morris McDonald, president of the Maine Central Railroad since 1913, resigned yesterday.

The retirement of Mr. McDonald was announced at a meeting of the board of directors of the Maine Central Railroad at Portland. At a later meeting Mr. French was elected. The election does not imply, according to officials, any merger of the roads or change of ownership. Neither is the executive readjustment concerned in the general program of railroad consolidation now under discussion.

It was further pointed out that the two roads are not fundamentally competitive, but rather in several instances have reaped profits from coöperation. Mr. McDonald declared in his resignation statement that his action was motivated by the conviction that certain recommended changes in the operation of the two roads might be more readily effected under a single head. He proposed the election of Mr. French.

Mr. French last night declared any outline of specific policies would be premature. He said that in his rôle as executive for both roads he would strive to act for the mutual benefit of both railroads and for the welfare of the area served.

A native of Maine, a graduate of Dartmouth College and an experienced railroad man, having begun his career in 1906 with the Boston & Maine, Mr. French attains the new post as but one of a series of rapid promotions. Manager of the White River Railroad in 1908, later president of that road, vice-president and general manager of the St. Johnsbury & Lake Champlain Railroad in 1925, president of the Barre & Chelsea Railroad in the same year, and in 1927 named president of the Mystic Terminal Company, he was elected to head the Boston & Maine April 9, 1930. His new position will be assumed Sept. 1.

Canada's Trade Plans Put Before Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

position clear. It now awaits the British proposals.

With the United Kingdom importing goods to a value of £30,000,000 a year from Soviet Russia and exporting only £10,000,000 to that country, Canada sees no reason why it should not obtain a greater share of the British markets. With this in view an agreement is reported to have been reached between the Dominion and British importers providing for control over imports of Soviet lumber and a British preference on sawn lumber of 10 to 25 per cent.

The object of the agreement is to increase Canada's supply of sawn lumber into the United Kingdom to one-third of the total importations. At present the Dominion furnishes only 4.4 per cent of the yearly importation, while Russia supplies 36.7 per cent.

In its final form however, whatever arrangement is definitely concluded will, it is believed, be sufficiently guarded to permit an increase also in purchases of Swedish timber in return for preferential treatment of British coal on the Swedish market. Sweden at one time purchased about 90 per cent of its coal from Britain.

Several Accords on Way

Further trade agreements are reported on the way to completion at the conference, according to well-informed sources. One is between Canada and the Union of South Africa. Another is between Canada and the Irish Free State, and a third is between the Irish Free State and South Africa.

These follow the announcement yesterday that the final stage in the conversations leading toward an agreement between the United Kingdom and Australia had been reached. Thus the conference begins to show results of its work behind closed doors.

South Africa wants to sell Canada dried fruits, particularly currants and raisins, citrus fruits and white maize. It has developed its agriculture rapidly in the last 20 years, and instead of being an importer it is now producing more agricultural products than it can consume. It seeks a market overseas, therefore, for its large surplus. In return, it can purchase from Canada automobiles—and Canadian automobiles are said to be better adapted to the Union's requirements than those of other countries—and farm implements.

Signs of Accomplishment

The Irish Free State has linens, woolen goods and whisky to offer Canada and South Africa, in return for its imports of maize from the one and wheat from the other.

By means of trade agreements the primary object of the conference, which is to find effective means for economic coöperation between the component parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations, begins to show definite signs of accomplishment.

The meager communiqués and the lack of information concerning the negotiations which have been going on behind the scenes since the conference started July 21 had led to the belief that serious obstacles were getting in the way of successful results. But the negotiations, as stressed by Mr. R. B. Bennett, Canadian Prime Minister, were of such a nature that the utmost secrecy had to be observed.

Effects on World Recovery

What effect will the agreements now in view have upon non-Empire countries? This question is being asked on all sides. Danish observers refuse to commit themselves. They hope, despite any preferential arrangements that may be made within the Empire, to retain the bulk of their butter, bacon and egg trade with Great Britain.

United States branch factories are likely to benefit, for any stimulation of Canadian trade is in the nature of things certain to increase the production of branch plants, whose existence largely depends upon the prosperity of the Dominion.

But a still larger view is taken of the question here. If one important group in the long economic chain can improve confidence by improving trade a happy effect, it is said, will be produced upon the rest of the world. Organization will take the place of disorganization, and from the depths of a widespread crisis the world will start on the way to recovery and faith in the economic institutions which have brought to the door of the peasant and workman material comforts which once were the special privilege alone of the rich and powerful.

Cutting His Shackles

Drawn by a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Apprentice Wage Rate Held Too High

Opposition to the State Minimum Wage Commission's recommendation for the payment of $8 a week to apprentices in the pocketbook and leather-goods trade for the first six months of employment was voiced at a hearing in the State House yesterday by Mr. Henry Shpetner, representing his company in Springfield and H. Margolin & Co., Inc., in Fitchburg.

Mr. Shpetner said the $8 wage was too high because the apprentices are not that valuable to the manufacturers. He pointed out that few remain in the industry long enough to learn the trade, which adds to the manufacturers' expenses. The hearing was held to obtain opinions on the recommendations made by a wage board appointed by the commission.

At the same time, in the East Cambridge District Court, Judge A. P. Stone fined Shea, Inc., cleansers, $50 on one count of violating the labor laws enacted for protection of women and children workers. Although the company was found guilty in eight similar charges, these were filed.

Animals to Share Eclipse Honors

Steps toward the accurate accumulation of all data bearing on the behavior of animals during the forthcoming eclipse of the sun on Aug. 31 have been taken in Boston by a committee of zoölogists headed by Prof. Harold J. Coolidge of the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. Dr. Glover M. Allen will collect observations on mammals and Dr. N. H. Cunard observations on birds.

Professor Coolidge has accepted an invitation of a wild animal farm in Hudson, Mass., to study the conduct of animals there during the eclipse. Inasmuch as this is the last eclipse in accessible regions until Aug. 21, 2017, when another will sweep across almost the entire stretch of the United States, astronomers, physicists, biologists and other natural scientists are especially desirous of collecting all possible information.

"It will be especially interesting to note," says Dr. Allen, "whether the wild or domesticated animals treat this unusual phenomenon of the skies as just a dull afternoon or whether they will herald its approach as indications of an early nightfall and act accordingly."

Navigation Income Exceeds Cost 6 to 1

More than six times as much money was returned to the Treasury of the United States Government by the bureau of navigation of the United States Department of Commerce during the fiscal year ending June 30, as was appropriated for the operations of the bureau, according to information received by Mr. Hugh D. Butler, New England manager of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce.

Total revenues amounted to $2,323,865 as compared with appropriations of $347,540. Tonnage taxes assessed on all vessels engaged in foreign trade on the arrival at United States ports were the chief source of revenue. This item alone amounted to $1,777,612. Entry and clearance and other fees collected through the bureau amounted to $205,534, and fines imposed for violations of navigation laws amounted to $340,718.

Fundamental work of the bureau is to protect the rights of American seamen and to protect life and property at sea through enforcement of navigation laws passed by Congress. Another branch of the work done by the bureau for which there is no revenue is the inspection at departure of all excursion vessels to prevent overcrowding. During the summer months, 49 inspectors are working at the important excursion centers, and the bureau has coöperation of customs officials and other federal officers in performing this work.

BOSTON & WORCESTER MUST CLEAR STREETS

An injunction sought by the Boston, Worcester & New York Street Railway Company to prevent removal of its track, poles, wires and equipment from the Worcester turnpike was denied in the State Supreme Court yesterday by Judge Fred T. Field.

The company sought the injunction in connection with its claim for $812,000 damages against the State. The street railway officials claimed that the revoking by a 1932 legislative act of its licenses to operate in towns between Framingham and Boston was unconstitutional. Work on the new highway will now proceed without interruption.

BOSTON TO BERMUDA TOURS ANNOUNCED

Inauguration of good-will conducted tours from Boston to Bermuda on four of the regular weekly sailings of the Canadian National Steamships is announced today by the Boston Port Authority. The tours are to start Aug. 13, Aug. 20, Sept. 17 and Oct. 1.

Mr. Richard Parkhurst, vice-chairman of the Port Authority, urges business men to make a special effort to support these good-will tours as a benefit to the Port of Boston.

TELEPHONE CUTS RATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNNFIELD, Mass., Aug. 4—Several telephone subscribers in this district are to receive rate reductions amounting to $1600 a year, according to announcement by the Lynn office of the New England Telephone Company. Present mileage rates will be eliminated for 49 subscribers, while Lynn base rates will be extended to several others. The new rates become effective Friday.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets; talk.
5:15 NBC, Tangee Musical Dreams.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Time announcement; weather report.
6:00 Sports Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Edward Jardon, tenor.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Ray Meyers of the "Nautilus."
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 Bill Howard's Modernistiques.
8:00 Caledonian Club.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; sketch.
8:30 Harry Michaels, pianist.
8:45 "Waking Up the Taxpayer," Mr. Samuel H. Wragg.
9:00 NBC, Dramatic program.
9:30 NBC, "Tompkins Corners," sketch.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 NBC, Johnson Orchestra; Whispering Jack Smith; female trio.
10:30 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
10:45 Republican news; time; weather.
11:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, Cesare Sodero's Orchestra.
12:00 NBC, Olympic Games resumé, Grantland Rice.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Helen Moody, contralto.
5:15 NBC, Whiteman's Rhythm Boys.
5:30 NBC, Swanee Serenaders.
5:45 Harry Tafe, popular songs.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; organ.
7:00 Talk, Mr. David O. Woodbury.
7:15 Michael Ahern, baritone; Wilbur Burleigh, organist.
7:30 NBC, Ray Perkins; Van Steeden Orchestra.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallée's Orchestra; Olsen and Johnson, comedians.
9:00 NBC, New York Orchestra: concert.
9:30 NBC, G. Washington Concert Orchestra, Graham Harris, conductor.
10:00 NBC, Walter Winchell; Walter O'Keefe; Nichols' Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Chieftains.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Puzzle Man."
5:05 "The Dance Parade"; orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Shepard musical sketch book.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Music; "Road Helps."
6:30 Romance of the Out-of-Doors, with Bob Emery; Winthrop Packard.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, Cliff Edwards, "Ukulele Ike."
7:15 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Sid Gary; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Benny Kreuger's Orchestra; Georgie Price.
8:00 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:30 Adrian O'Brien, tenor.
8:45 CBS, "Joe Palooka" sketch.
9:00 CBS, Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Magazine sketch.
10:00 CBS, Boswell Sisters; orchestra.
10:15 Program from Braves Field.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis Cronin.
11:30 to 1 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Dancing by the Sea."
5:15 "The Happy Repairman."
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 CBS, Shapiro and Shefter, pianists.
6:00 CBS, Dance music; time; baseball.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:30 Elizabeth T. Behnke, pianist.
7:45 Kendall Harney Concert Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 CBS, "Midsummer Nights"; soloists; orchestra.
8:45 Chemical Society lecture.
9:00 Serial dramatic sketch.
9:30 Program from Braves Field.
10:00 Studio period; news.
10:15 CBS, Quartet; organ.
10:30 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Olympic Games summaries.
11:15 CBS, Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:00 noon—Stocks; piano; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
1:35 p. m.—Parents Question Box.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p.m.—Talk, Clarence Kilde.
4:15 p. m.—Musical program.
4:30 p. m.—Messages from ministers.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:45 p. m.—Studio recital.
3:30 p. m.—"Books and Authors."
3:00 p. m.—Matinée Revue.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, "Pie Plant Pete."
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—WEEI Organist.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—New England Kitchen.
12:00 noon—NBC, O. E. Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
1:15 p. m.—NBC dance music.
2:00 p. m.—Musical and studio.
3:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:15 p. m.—Braves - Cincinnati, Braves Field, Fred Hoey, reporting.

State Awards Flour Contracts

Contracts for supplying 22,500 barrels of bread flour to 33 state institutions were awarded to Mr. Jacob Thurman at a gross price of $3.34 a barrel and a net price, delivered, of $3.28½ a barrel for the full amount today shortly after bids were opened at the State House. The contract will cover a period of nine months and calls for delivery at the rate of 2500 barrels a month starting Sept. 1.

Seventeen bids were received ranging up to $3.90 a barrel. A Texas mill submitted a bid, said to be the first time that efforts have been made by flour mills in that section to secure the State's business. The Liberty Mill of San Antonio bid $3.65 for shipment on November and three prices above that figure for shipments after November.

Last year the State bought only 5000 barrels at the start of the year paying $3.19 and about a week afterward bought 10,000 more at $3.15. Later purchases were at higher levels.

Literature of Latin America Feels Strong Alien Influence

Rich in Local Elements, Nuances and Accents, Yet Hispanic Seminar Speaker Points Out It Has Not Yet Attained Distinct Individuality

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 — Has Latin America a distinctive type of literature? This query brought from Prof. C. K. Jones, George Washington University, today, the statement that "to assert it is absolutely different and without a measure common to other literatures is going too far." As his authority, he quoted Señor Gonzalo Zaldumbide, Ecuadorean Minister to the United States, and literary critic.

Lecturing before members of the First Annual Seminar Conference on Hispanic-American Affairs at George Washington University, Dr. Jones went on to say that, while the reader generally familiar with Latin-American writings will find local elements, singular notes, nuances and accents, the will of a different people, and the spirit of a new civilization, he can "find everywhere, the mark of foreign influence."

He declared that there is a feeling among certain critics that the passion for literary Americanism is too recent to have left visible impression upon authors in general, and represents "adolescent pride rather than æsthetic conception." He suggested that perhaps Latin-Americans would have done well to have replaced the ideal of originality by the "more lasting and sensible one of perfection."

End of Century Notable

The late nineteenth century era, particularly the year 1888 when the so-called "modernist movement" began, is accepted as one of the most important periods of Spanish-American literature by reason of its brilliant groups of poets and prose writers.

Then it was, Dr. Jones pointed out, that the causes producing the "feeling for modernism were varied and complex." While they might have been due to the weariness with the Spanish modes, increasing familiarity through travel and study of French, Russian, German and other European literature, the eyes of the generation were really opened to new æsthetics, a wider horizon and a desire for the conquest of beauty.

"We may consider, then," he said, "the modern movement as the product of the restlessness of the age, as the self-expression of selected spirits from Mexico in the North to Argentina in the South, reacting individually to a common set of influences." Two factors, he declared, were involved—romanticism and Parnassianism. There was a disorientation of men of letters, and divorce between social atmopshere and the artists produced therein. The Spanish-American continent, he said, peopled by an adolescent race, was passing through a period of growth. Formerly, it had lacked permanent and distinctive "features and spirit."

One unusual fact, Dr. Jones said, was that the school of Latin-American literature refused to serve political ends.

Not Absolutely Individual

Considering the long list of distinguished authors, the question which suggested itself to Dr. Jones was whether they were able to raise Spanish-American writing to the realm of distinctive and independent literature, This query he said he had already partially answered in the negative.

"However, he decided that modernism had brought recognition for the need of serious and thorough preparation, and that it had developed technical control.

Since the earliest days of independence there had existed two schools of thought, he said, one believing in the imitation of European writers, and the other in a distinctive style of work.

The southern continent, he said, saw rapid development with consequent changes in social and economic structures. Such transformations modified manners and customs. The influences of these changes were bound to be felt in the arts. Especially was this true in Argentina and Uruguay

Closing, Dr. Jones did not neglect the part played by women writers during this period of evolution. In Argentina, Uruguay and Chile the most noted authors were found. He called their influence platonic rather than Aristotelian.

Economy Brings Reduced Taxes To Three More Towns

Reasonable tax rates, efficiency and economy have added three more municipalities to the list of those reducing their 1931 tax rates. Newton with a reduction of $1.60, Duxbury with a cut of $4.60 and Nahant ekeing out a 50-cent reduction are the latest to prove that municipalities need not fly to the State for help.

Newton's rate of $25, announced by Mayor Sinclair Weeks yesterday, represents the largest reduction the city has had in 12 years. The rate is also below the $25.40 rate level of 1922 and below that of any city rate in Massachusetts. The valuation of property has been reduced during the past year more than $2,500,000. Particular significance is attached to the reductions since the city's welfare expenditures are, according to Mayor Weeks, running 100 per cent above those for 1930, and soldiers' relief payments are nearly 300 per cent greater than they were two years ago. A reduction of 23 per cent in the city's receipts from the state income tax, a falling off of 40 per cent in receipts from corporation taxes and a cut of 22 per cent in motor excise taxes indicate that this city has contended with the same handicaps as have those now petitioning the State for assistance.

Nahant's reduction to a $30 rate was made possible by an increase in the assessed valuation of real estate of $40,664 since Jan. 1. Duxbury is down to a tax rate of $20.80, its lowest since 1923. The total valuation of the town is $70,000 less than last year.

On the other side of the fence, New Ashland announces a $10.50 rate boost to $27. Demands for public welfare expenditures are responsible, it is stated, for the assumption by this second smallest town in the State of the highest rate in its history. Oxford expects, according to a statement by Mr. Michael J. Mara, chairman of the assessors, a $50 tax rate, which would be the highest in its history.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Films

Fine Arts—"The Battle of Gallipoli," continuous, 1 to 11.
Metropolitan—"The First Year," continuous, 11 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Children's Museum of Boston: Museum League games all day; modeling class, 9:30; bird coloring class, 2; motion picture lecture on "Interdependence," 3; travel chart games, 3; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5; Sunday 1:30 to 5.

Lecture on "Thomas Paine, Patriot and Radical," first in series on "Revolutionary Days," by the Rev. Carroll Perry; home of Mrs. T. Jefferson Coolidge, Coolidge Point, Magnolia, 11:15.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open weekdays from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Exhibitions: Paintings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art; Far Eastern Art in Printed Reproductions Made in Japan; American Silver by John Coney. Modern American Prints; Modern French Prints; Aquatints by Goya; Designs in Color by Anne Allen; English Mezzotints of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.
Fogg Art Museum—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Winslow Homer water colors. Paintings by Professor Pope. Copies of twelfth century Heike Scrolls. French drawings of the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Water color studies by Lewis Rubinstin.
Germanic Museum, Cambridge — Summer exhibition of contemporary German art.
Boston Art Club—Annual summer exhibition of paintings and sculptures.
Casson Galleries—Summer exhibition.
Goodspeed's Book Shop—Summer exhibition of water colors and small paintings.
Goodman-Walker Gallery — Summer exhibition of French and American paintings.
Grace Horne's Galleries — Summer exhibition.
Vose Galleries—Nineteenth century American paintings from Doughty to Twachtman.
Doll & Richards—Summer exhibitions.
Schervee Studio—General print show.
Holman's Print Shop—Summer exhibitions.
Twentieth Century Club—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday; slightly cooler tonight; gentle to moderate westerly winds.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Friday; slightly cooler on north coast.

Maine: Fair tonight and Friday; slightly warmer in north and east portion tonight and on the east coast Friday.

New Hampshire, Vermont and Connecticut: Fair and slightly cooler tonight; Friday fair.

Rhode Island: Fair tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds over south portion and fresh west winds over north portion; fair weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	76	76	Montreal	64	72
Bismarck	60	94	Nantucket	70	80
Boston	76	79	New Orleans	78	88
Buffalo	68	76	New York	74	74
Calgary	48	80	Norfolk, Va.	76	88
Charleston	84	86	North Platte	66	92
Chicago	70	78	Philadelphia	76	78
Cincinnati	68	86	Phoenix, Ariz.	92	110
Denver	66	88	Pittsburgh	66	84
Eastport, Me.	56	68	Portland, Me.	66	68
Hatteras	84	86	Raleigh	78	92
Honolulu, T.H. (7 p.m. Aug. 3)	76	82	St. Louis	72	84
			St. Paul	66	90
Helena, Mont.	68	86	Salt Lake City	72	90
Huron, S. D.	66	92	San Francisco	54	64
Jacksonville,	78	90	Santa Fe, N.M.	62	88
Kansas City	72	86	Seattle	62	82
Key West	86	92	Tampa	80	88
Los Angeles	60	78	Washington	74	84
Memphis	76	86	Wichita, Kan.	66	88
Miami, Fla.	86	90	Williston, N.D.	64	90

A—9 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, Aug. 4.
B—Maximum Aug. 3.

High Tides at Boston

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Thursday 1:26 p. m., Friday 1:40 a. m.
Height of tides, 9.4 feet, 10.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:30 p. m.

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TRAINS CARRY BONUS SEEKERS OFF TO HOMES

Johnstown Mayor Shifts Attitude and Furnishes Band for Departure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHNSTOWN, Penna., Aug. 4—To the roll of drums and with ample food supplies in prospect, the bonus expeditionary forces have started on their long trek homeward, not, however, on foot, as many came.

Won from their reluctance to quit by the fiery eloquence of Mayor Eddie McCloskey, who suddenly changed his rôle yesterday from that of cordial host and told the men that the camp must disband before Friday, the thousands of disconsolate squatters decided to make the best of the situation and depart.

When the Mayor, a former pugilist, in one of his typically enthusiastic speeches told the campers that they would receive free transportation to their homes and held out hopes of steak and chop dinners to those who went, the effect was noticeable. The Mayor was even willing to go a step further and see the thing done handsomely. There would be a band to escort them from the camping ground to the railroad siding and cushioned seats for the journey, in place of the rough boxes and rain-soaked ground at the camp, he told them. They should all travel home in comfort, whether they came from California or the Panama Canal Zone, he said.

"I am not going to send you home in box cars or on trucks," the Mayor shouted at them. "I am going to send you home on cushions in passenger trains."

After addressing them for 20 minutes, the Mayor called for a show of hands of those who accepted his offer and thousands of sun-browned arms shot suddenly into the air. Some of the veterans did not raise their hands, but when the Mayor asked those who intended to remain at the camp to signify their intention, no one moved.

An hour before midnight, the first contingent—1050 men and women from Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and California—broke camp. Bulging paper boxes, duffle bags and luggage held their scanty belongings. Mayor McCloskey's band, blaring march music into the night, enlivened the leave-taking. The men and women trudged cheerfully, although there was little singing or cheering, a mile and a half to the suburb of Ferndale, where they boarded a train of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The 5500 others who remained in the camp made preparations to leave today.

One of the mysteries of the situation was where the money is coming from to foot the bill for the veterans' transportation home. In informed quarters it was said that $100,000, or more, would be needed for their travel expenses. Mayor McCloskey kept his own counsel. Reports were going the rounds that the Bethlehem Steel Company, which has its chief steel plant here, had agreed to pay the fares. Although these could not be confirmed, it was persistently reported that Mr. Charles M. Schwab, head of the steel organization, was back of the move. Persons familiar with the local situation expressed the view that Bethlehem Steel looked askance upon the possibility of Communist activities being carried on in this neighborhood.

It was evident, however, that Mayor McCloskey was pushed into changing his position on the question of the bonus "army" by strong sentiment in local business circles. A small group of citizens conferred with the Mayor late Tuesday night and offered him the opportunity to rid himself of the problems which had piled up in connection with the veterans' affairs. The Mayor, it was said, hastened to seize the offer of help.

Mr. Doak Carter, the chief of staff here, read to the men the demobilization order from their commander, Mr. Walter W. Waters, in Washington. He then read to them his own telegram of resignation which he had sent to the commander because he was not in accord with the latter's policy of requiring the veterans to go home.

Mr. George Atwell, who brought Mr. Waters' dispersal order here, told the veterans that their commander had telegraphed to governors of 47 states Tuesday and that they had all replied that no national encampment for bonus expeditionary forces would be welcome in their commonwealths because each had its own men to take care of.

Steel Firm Pays Fares

JOHNSTOWN, Penna., Aug. 4 (AP) The Associated Press learned from an unimpeachable source yesterday that the Bethlehem Steel Corporation is furnishing the money to transport the bonus army to its home states.

Police Hire 'Army' Cook

WATERBURY, Md., Aug. 4 (AP)—Mr. D. Gastia, chef of bonus-seeking veterans encamped near here, was serving his last meal when state police arrived to direct their abandonment of the camp. Mr. Gastia, whose home is in Canton, N. J., invited them to partake of the meal and so well did the officers like it, they hired him as assistant cook at Substation H in Charles County.

National Forest Revenues Slump

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—Water-power rentals were the only large source of national forest income which showed a gain for the fiscal year ending June 30, the Department of Agriculture announced today.

Receipts from national forests as a whole dropped to less than half the figure of the preceding year, according to the report. The receipts, derived from timber sales, grazing fees and other uses, totaled $2,294,247 for the fiscal year 1932, compared with $4,993,320 in 1931 and $6,751,553 in 1930.

The biggest drop was in timber sales from $2,515,052 last year to $1,023,777 in the fiscal year 1932. The decline in receipts will be reflected in reduced payments this year to road and school funds in the counties in which the national forests are located, the department said. Twenty-five per cent of the national forest receipts each year goes to the states for pro rata payments to these counties.

Dogs Trained to Lead Blind Find Pleasure in Their Task

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New Jersey Institution, First of Its Kind in the United States, Graduates the Animals Ready to Take Charge of Their Wards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Rehabilitation of the blind man and woman is one of the chief purposes of The Seeing Eye, Incorporated, a non-profit school which educates dogs as guides for the sightless. In less than three years, more than 80 dogs have been educated only three of which have failed. Such is the record of the organization, the only one of its kind in America.

Buddy Fortunate Fields, the first educated dog to lead a blind man in this country, is the guide of Col. Morris Frank, himself blind and head of the blind division of The Seeing Eye. It was through his efforts to prove that a dog could be used in America for this purpose that the school was established—this, coupled with the interest and activity of Dorothy Harrison Eustis, president of The Seeing Eye of America and L'Oeil Qui Voit, a similar organization in Switzerland.

To show the joy of the dog in serving its master, Colonel Frank called Buddy, who at once ran to him. With tail wagging, she permitted the leading harness to be placed on her and was ready to demonstrate her abilities. On the command, "forward," she led her master to the door, where she placed him in the proper position to reach the handle. On returning to his chair and unharnessing Buddy, he said, "You see how willingly she did her job? That's because she is happy in her work and always eager to be of service."

Trained Three Months

The education of a dog guide—females are used exclusively at present—takes about three months. After learning obedience, the animal's own abilities are developed until it has arrived at the point where it can be trusted with its new master. Then a period of three to four weeks follows during which they work together under an instructor.

A class consisting of four dogs and new masters was being held, and at the invitation of Mr. Willi Ebeling, treasurer and supervising instructor of The Seeing Eye, the correspondent followed it. The lesson began in a quiet city street and ran its course through various highways, up and down stairs, and finally across heavily traveled roads.

A remark was made about the manner in which the dogs kept their masters to the right-hand side of the pavement. Mr. Ebeling smiled.

"Just wait a minute," he said, and soon when an open space appeared on the left of the sidewalk, the dogs led their masters along it. "You see," explained Mr. Ebeling, "the dogs are taught to avoid obstacles. So instead of making work for themselves by dodging pedestrians, they choose the clearer path."

At each curbing the dogs sat to indicate that there was a step down or up to be made. When the student had found the edge with his stick, he gave the command, "forward," and the course was resumed. Guides are taught to obey the words, "forward," "left," and "right," but in overcoming obstacles the animals must rely on their own initiative.

The Dog Knew Best

At one point, the instructor caused a stop to be made at a "no parking" sign. When the command "forward" was given, the dog pulled sideways at its master in order to make him avoid the obstacle. The student was not quite certain of his guide's intentions and at first refused to be pulled away. But the animal disregarded its master's indecision dragging him by sheer strength away from the obstruction and then went forward again.

The course of training including the price of the dog costs $300. In order, however, to give as many deserving blind as possible the privilege of owning a guide, fellowships have been established. These are repaid in some cases when rehabilitation enables the sightless owner to earn money.

"No deserving blind person has ever been turned away because of his inability to pay," Mr. Ebeling explained.

According to Mr. Ebeling, part of the public has two unfounded objections to the idea. They think it unfair to the dog, do not realize the rehabilitation which results when a blind person finds that he is free to move about as he pleases.

"The dogs," Mr. Ebeling stated, "are eager to look after their masters. The blind men are their flock and they want to take care of them. As for cruelty, to use rough methods with our animals would be to defeat our own ends. It is the inherent willingness to work which must be cultivated and furthered through understanding and coöperation between the dog and his master."

BRITISH SCHOOLBOYS TO TOUR CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—A party of English public schoolboys will make a tour of Canada in September, under the auspices of the Public School Empire tour committee. Some of the boys eventually may make their homes in the Dominion, according to Lord George Nigel Douglas-Hamilton, who is in the West to make arrangements for the visit.

Building Projects Increase in May In Southern Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Contracts for construction, engineering and building projects awarded in the 16 southern states during May had a total valuation of more than $35,000,000, according to figures recently compiled.

The May figure represents an increase of 35 per cent over the total for April, and compares with awards in the same month last year of $69,047,000, an encouraging showing when it is considered that the valuation of construction awards each month this year for the country in general has been at a rate of about one-third the total of the corresponding month of last year.

The total valuation of awards in the South for the first five months of this year exceeds $124,000,000. It is conservatively estimated that by including numerous small projects for which contracts have been let, but which are not reported due to space limitations, the total would be brought to well over $165,000,000.

Road, paving and bridge construction activity continued to gain as contrasted with preceding months, the valuation of awards aggregating more than $14,260,000, compared with awards for similar projects in April totaling $12,833,000. That this class of construction will continue to figure prominently in the South's expansion program is indicated by the valuation of proposed work of this character announced last month amounting to more than $16,250,000.

Back School Taxes Paid Up in Services

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4—With the delinquent school tax list several yards longer than usual, this year, the school board of Swarthmore, Penna, near here, has solved the problem of a lessened income and the necessity of outgo to maintain and improve school property. Parents are being given the opportunity to work out their tax bills.

Mr. Joseph M. Edenhait, property supervisor of the public school, is handing out jobs to all applicants who wish to clean up their school tax, and the hum of lawn mowers and the clap-clap of hammers, at the rate of 40 cents an hour, is knocking down the delinquent list, five men having already been credited with a receipt in full.

The school cafeteria enlargement is getting a good coat of paint. About 12 men are working at the various jobs, and some 35 more remain on the delinquent tax list.

BORAH BASES PROSPERITY ON DISARMAMENT

Address at Minneapolis Links Debt Revision and Trade Revival

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 4 (AP)—Cancellation of European war debts owed the United States in return for a permanent policy of disarmament was urged in an address last night by Senator William E. Borah of Idaho. He said this exchange, together with disposal of the reparations question, would return world prosperity.

Unless Europe agrees to disarmament, cancellation should not be considered, he said. He then proposed that at the world economic conference now being planned, the United States unhesitatingly insist that war debts, reparations and disarmament have a prominent place in the subjects to be discussed.

He termed his address nonpolitical and it gave no inkling as to whom the Idaho Republican would support for the Presidency in the coming eletcion.

Failure to disarm has broken the confidence of business in every section of the world and a definite program of disarmament would be the first means of permanently insuring return of confidence and of prosperity, he told the Minneapolis branch of the Foreign Policy Association in his address at the University of Minnesota. More than 5000 persons heard him, with several thousand others turned away because of lack of room.

"At Lausanne, France and Germany, the core of the dissention, came to practical accord when France agreed to reduce reparations to $714,000,000. That agreement marked a new era. From it should be siezed the hope to go ahead, to dispose of all of these problems, including the war debts, and give prosperity a chance to return," he said.

Senator Borah called attention to figures he said had been given him a few hours before by Mr. Frank B. Kellogg, former secretary of state, who sat on the stage. These showed, he said, that Europe has more than 4,500,000 men in its standing armies. Replying to a question, he said that dismissing these men would turn them into productive channels.

Disarmament would result in relieving heavily taxed European citizens and return them to buyers of American goods, the senator said in the address, the first part of which was broadcast. American foreign trade had declined to about one-third of what it was in 1929 and its fall accounts for many millions of this nation's unemployed, he said.

Roosevelt Backer To Guide Speaking

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—The appointment of Mr. Robert Jackson of New Hampshire, as chairman of the speakers' bureau of the Democratic National Committee for the campaign this fall, was announced by Mr. James A. Farley, Democratic National Chairman, today. Mr. Jackson is secretary of the National Committee, and was active in the Roosevelt move which preceded the Chicago convention. Following his appointment, he announced former Representative George Combs of Missouri, now residing in New York, as vice-chairman of the speakers' bureau.

Mr. Jackson said that, besides speaker John N. Garner, Democratic nominee for Vice-President, who is scheduled to speak in every section of the country, speakers for the ticket will include Mr. Newton D. Baker, Mr. Melvin A. Traylor, Mr. Owen D. Young and Gov. Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland.

The Hotel Biltmore, here, has been chosen as headquarters for the speakers' bureau, according to Mr. Farley, who added that inasmuch as the principal addresses will be broadcast, fewer speakers will be sent out than was the case in the 1928 campaign.

Taxes Support One-Seventh of Nation's Adults

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 4—One-seventh of the total adult population of the United States is supported wholly or partially by taxation, it is stated here by Mr. James L. Donnelly, executive vice-president of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association. The number of "tax eaters" is increasing constantly, he adds.

Mr. Donnelly presents a tabulation showing 7,332,700 gaining most of their livelihood from the taxable resources of cities, states and the nation. This does not include persons receiving pensions, bonuses and miscellaneous financial aid.

"Every month the Federal Government alone sends checks to over 1,100,000 persons," he stated. Mr. Donnelly is taking part in a national campaign to reduce governmental expenditures. He pointed out that the income of the people of the United States employed in private walks of life has been reduced 48.5 per cent since 1929, while governmental spending has climbed over 12 per cent.

"It is obvious," said Mr. Donnelly, "that unless governmental expenditures are reduced to conform to the income of the people, our entire governmental structure is imperiled."

He said there has been an increase of over 6000 federal employees in the past year. In normal times there is one person supported wholly or in part by the Government for every four persons gainfully employed otherwise, he said, pointing out that this average is materially higher at this time when the number of persons gainfully employed has been reduced.

POWERS' STAND ON MANCHURIA DISTURBS JAPAN

But Government Implies Determination to Recognize Independence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Japanese are increasingly concerned over world opposition to the tenative decision of the Imperial Government to grant formal diplomatic recognition to the "independent state of Manchukuo."

"According to well-informed circles," the powerful daily newspaper Osake Mainichi (Osaka Daily News) says, "The reaction abroad against Japan's determination to grant de jure recognition to Manchukuo is leading the powers into a sort of 'Manchukuo Non-Recognition' League.

"The adamant Japanese attitude towards the burning question, notwithstanding efforts of the League of Nations' Commission of Enquiry to change the Japanese decision, is provoking an unexpected bad reaction at Geneva.

"The Japanese Foreign Office, on the other hand, is not disconcerted in the unfavorable international atmosphere and is understood to be speeding up its plans for recognition of Manchukuo. Japan simply will disregard the foreign anti-recognition entente if this entente really exists."

The Mainichi understands Soviet Russia is inclined to follow a "realistic policy" toward Manchuria and will grant de jure recognition to the Hsinking (Changchun) government simultaneously with Japan.

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LINDMAN LEADS IN PENTATHLON

Team Wrestling to United States—Three Countries Share Cycling Titles

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 4 (AP)—A Swede and a Yankee stepped far to the front yesterday in the modern pentathlon of the Xth Olympiad, maintaining in the fencing event of the five-cornered contest the lead positions they captured Tuesday in the 3000-meter steeplechase.

Sven Alfred Thofelt preserved the Swedish reputation for superority in pentathlon contests by finishing first in the day-long dueling-sword bouts, but his fellow countryman, Bos. G. Lindman, leader in Tuesday's horse ride, took second place, which gave him a lead rating of 3½ for the two events.

Lieut. Richard W. Mayo of the United States, second-place man in the steeplechase, also was fourth in fencing, and now has a classification of 6½.

Third place entrant in the pentathlon is Carlo Simonetti of Italy, whose eighth place in Tuesday's riding, added to his sixth position in fencing, gave him a classification of 14.

Lindman tied with Francesco Pacini of Italy for second place in the fencing, but Pacini finished fourteenth in the steeplechase, placing him in a position of 16½. Mayo tied in fencing with Elmer Somfai, twentieth place man in the riding, who thus dropped to 24½.

Petrus J. Grobbelaar of South Africa, who finished among the last in the steeplechase, yesterday withdrew from the pentathlon, explaining that press of other Olympic duty forbade continued participation. The order of contestants now stands:

Lindman, Sweden; Mayo, United States; Simonetti, Italy; I. Duranthon, France; Thofelt, Sweden; Pacini, Italy; Brookner Brady, United States; V. Barlow, Great Britain, and J. Oxenstierna, Sweden, tied; C. Legard, Great Britain; C. Miersch, Germany; C. Mansfield, United States; W. Remer, Germany; E. Pagnini, Italy; Somfai, Hungary; T. Benko, Huncary; H. Naude, Germany; I. Petnehazy, Hungary; W. Van Rhijn, Holland; S. de Heredia, Portugal; J. McDougall, Great Britain, and M. Casanova, Mexico, tied; J. Mendoza, Mexico; R. de Souza, Portugal.

With the 1932 Olympic catch-as-catch-can team wrestling championship tucked away, United States grapplers today turned spectators to watch the visiting foreigners vie for Greco-Roman titles.

Although unaccustomed to the Olympic style and rules of wrestling, three Yankees won the light-heavyweight, welterweight and bantamweight titles. Sweden carried off two and Finland and France one each. The champions crowned were:

Bantamweight—Robert E. Pearce, Cushing, Okla.
Featherweight — Herman Pihlajamaki, Finland.
Lightweight—Charles Pacome, France.
Welterweight—Jack F. van Bebber, Perry, Okla.
Middleweight—Ivar Johansson, Sweden.
Light Heavyweight—Peter J. Mehringer, Lawrence, Kan.
Heavyweight—Johan Richthoff, Sweden, defending champion.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif., Aug. 4—Holland, Australia, and France shared honors here last night in the finals of the track cycling of the Xtn Olympiad.

Jacobus J. Van Edmond of Holland won the 1000-meter scratch race and in so doing set a new Olympic record of 12.6s. Louis Chaillot of France was second and Italy was third.

In the 1000-meter race against time Edgar L. Gray of Australia set a new Olympic record of 1.13s. flat. Holland and France finished second and third, respectively, and Italy and Great Britain tied for fourth place. Canada was sixth.

Louis Chaillot and Maurice Perrin of France won the 2000-meter tandem title, with Ernest and Stanley Chambers of Great Britain second. Denmark was third, while Holland was forced out, due to a broken cycle. In one of the heats the winners equaled the Olympic record of 12s.

DETROIT YACHTSMEN LEAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HINGHAM, Mass., Aug. 4—Two races were held in the series of yachting competitions between representatives of Detroit and Hingham off this town, yesterday, and by finishing first and third in the first race and second and third in the second race, the representatives of the western city took the lead and now have 16¼ points to their credit as against 14½ for the easterners. Fraeth, sailed by F. Rankin Weisberger of Detroit, won the first race and finished second in the afternoon; while Dodo II, sailed by Edwin A. Lincoln of Hingham, won the afternoon race after finishing second in the morning. Dodo II is leading in individual points scored with 11½, while Fraeth is next with 9¼. Gypsie, sailed by Russell A. Alger Jr., of Detroit, has scored 7 points and Saga, sailed by Richard W. Pratt of Hingham, has scored 3.

STADIUM CONTRACT AWARDED

BATON ROUGE, La., Aug. 4 (AP)—Contract for enlarging Louisiana State University's football stadium to accommodate 10,000 more spectators has been awarded to Caldwell Brothers of New Orleans, Dr. James M. Smith, university president, today announced. Dr. Smith said the stadium addition would assure the playing of the 1932 Tulane-L. S. U. football game at Baton Rouge. The enlargement will allow construction of dormitory rooms under the stadium, and the rent proceeds from the rooms, added to athletic receipts, are expected to pay for the work. The stadium, when the addition is finished, will have a seating capacity totaling 23,000. The tiers of seats will be extended upward.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	67	42	.615
Indianapolis	62	50	.554
Columbus	62	51	.549
Kansas City	57	52	.523
Milwaukee	53	54	.495
Toledo	54	58	.482
Louisville	43	64	.411
St. Paul	41	68	.376

RESULTS AUG. 3

Indianapolis 4, Kansas City 3.
Minneapolis 5, Toledo 3.
Columbus 7, St. Paul 1.
Milwaukee 7, Louisville 4.
Louisville 7, Milwaukee 3.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	75	50	.600
Hollywood	71	54	.568
Los Angeles	67	57	.540
San Francisco	65	57	.533
Seattle	59	65	.476
Sacramento	57	68	.456
Oakland	54	71	.432
Missions	49	75	.395

RESULTS AUG. 3

Seattle 6, Missions 4.
Sacramento 9, Hollywood 1.
San Francisco 10, Oakland 5.
Los Angeles 15, Portland 7.

READING TEAM TRANSFERRED

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 4 (AP)—Samuel E. Aronowitz, president of the Albany Baseball Club of the defunct Eastern League, announced last night that Clarence Rowland, president and manager of the Reading (Penna.) International League Club, had informed him that Reading would transfer its franchise to Albany, playing the first game here on Aug. 6. Buffalo will be the first team to visit Albany.

British Golfers Lower Records

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTHCAWL, S. Wales—British golf records went flying sky high here on the occasion of the Penfold-Porthcawl £750 professional tournament—the most important golfing event ever held in Wales, which ended July 15.

Percy Alliss, burly British player, who recently returned from a term at the Wannsee Club near Berlin, took premier award with an aggregate of 278 for 72 holes—lowest ever recorded in a major tournament in Britain. His third-round card of 65 also created a record for 18 holes in a first-class scoring competition. Alliss's win was the more remarkable, as he tied a millstone round his neck in the form a 75 in his first round, while his rivals were shooting 68's and 69's. Nor did a second round of 70 bring him up with the leaders, of whom Henry Cotton of Langley Park established himself as firm favorite at the halfway stage with 69-66—135.

The long-hitting veteran Arthur G. Havers, the only Britisher to win the British open championship since 1923 and third to Gene Sarazen and Macdonald Smith in this year's "open" at Sandwich, was two strokes behind Cotton after 36 holes. Archie Compston, popular Coombe Hill player who provides a landmark on any course to attract the golfing crowds, equaled Cotton's second-round score of 66, which was thought to be the lowest possible score on this testing seaside links measuring nearly 6700 yards. He produced a remarkable sequence of eight consecutive 3's, "I thought I was going round in 60," he remarked at the finish.

Alliss's superb third round of 65—32 out and 33 home—put him within striking distance of Cotton, but still five strokes behind. Wizard-like putting which has featured Cotton's earlier rounds deserted him in his final 18 holes and he could only return a 76. Alliss went out for his final effort knowing he needed to break 70 for victory. A large and excited gallery followed their favorite, who calmly proceeded to shoot under-par golf. With two holes to play he needed a couple of 4's. Two mighty shots failed to find the green of the 510-yard seventeenth, but with a pitch and putt he rattled the tin, and had no difficulty in securing a par 4 to the last hole. A. H. Padgham, of Royal Ashdown Forest, jumped into second place as the result of a fine fourth round of 67.

Alliss' performance delighted the host of golf fans who believe that now he has returned to his native land he has a great chance of bringing back the British open championship title which has long proved so elusive to home golfers. Cotton is also regarded as a likely winner of this coveted honor in the near future. At Sandwich this year when Sarazen won with his record-breaking score of 283, Cotton was far below his real form.

A popular jest among spectators at Porthcawl was that in order to try to defeat the annual American invasion the next British open championship should be held here, where home golfers seem to find it easy breaking 70. The leading scores:

	Aggregate
Percy Alliss, Beaconsfield	75 69 65 69—278
A. H. Padgham, Royal Ashdown Forest	70 72 70 67—279
T. H. Cotton, Langley Park	69 66 70 76—281
C. H. Ward, Ladbrook Park	74 71 68 71—284
A. Compston, Coombe Hill	79 66 70 69—284
A. G. Havers, Sandy Lodge	69 68 74 74—285
J. McDowall, Turnberry	74 71 72 70—287
C. S. Denny Thorpe Hall	77 71 71 68—287
A. J. Lacey, Selsdon Park	74 70 73 71—288
W. T. Twine, Bromley and Bickley	74 72 72 70—288
R. A. Whitcombe, Parkstone	68 76 73 71—288

PRESIDENT'S CUP IS DUE TO GO WEST

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 — The President's Cup, emblematic of football supremacy among service elevens, probably will journey to the west coast this year to be competed for there.

The cup was donated in 1924 by President Coolidge, who witnessed most of the games in Washington for its possession. President Hoover and Mrs. Hoover also have attended with regularity, Mrs. Hoover being in a box last year when the coast guard downed the marines after a brisk struggle.

The coast guard this year, however, hampered by economies, does not intend to put a team in the field. The navy and army also are out of competition in the East. The marines will have a team at Quantico, but they will have no one to play against in December.

Return of the cup to the President by the coast guard is expected within a few days, and the Marine Corps plans to request Mr. Hoover to allow it to be taken West, where all the service units are planning formidable teams.

MEADOW CLUB PLAY CALLED OFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., N. Y., Aug. 4—The forty-second invitation tennis tournament of the Meadow Club was interrupted by rain here yesterday, causing the postponement of all matches scheduled in singles and doubles. Quarterfinal-round play in the singles and the start of the doubles is scheduled for today. Clifford S. Sutter plays Robert Bryan. Gregory S. Mangin meets Frederic (Fritz) Mercur. Sidney B. Wood Jr. faces Bryan M. Grant Jr. and R. Berkeley Bell takes to the court opposite David N. Jones in the singles competition. Thirty-two teams have entered the doubles competition, headed by Bell and Mangin, the top-seeded pair. Bell and Mangin won the doubles title in 1929 and 1930.

TO KEEP OKLAHOMA STAFF

STILLWATER, Okla., Aug. 4 (AP)—Dr. Henry G. Bennett, president of Oklahoma A. & M. College, announced recently that no members of the present athletic staff of the school would be dropped during the coming season. Lynn O. Waldorf, head football coach, will be the new director of athletics as well. Edwin C. Gallagher, director of physical education and athletics last year, will continue as head of the physical education department. He will continue also as wrestling coach and have charge of intramural athletics.

WISCONSIN GOLF TITLIST

WAUKESHA, Wis., Aug. 4 (AP)—Lynford Lardner, Oconomowoc, who still looks forward to his eighteenth birthday anniversary, recently won the Wisconsin amateur golf championship. In a 36-hole match he defeated Don McKenna, 22, Madison, 2 up.

Facts About Major League Ball Players—No. 84

VERNON "LEFTY" GOMEZ

New York Yankees, American League

Born in Rodeo, Calif., Nov. 26, 1910. Six feet 1½ inches in height and weighs about 170 pounds. A left-handed batter and thrower. Gomez is a pitcher. First played organized baseball with the Salt Lake club of the Utah-Idaho League in 1928. Was with San Francisco of Pacific Coast League in 1929. Played part of 1930 with St. Paul in American Association. His major league record:

	Games	Won	Lost
1930—New York, American League	15	2	5
1931—New York, American League	40	21	9

FINE WORK IN JAVELIN THROW

World's Record Holder in Shot Put Is Defeated for German Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The German track and field championships for women, held here July 2 and 3, brought excellent returns in the javelin event, but on the whole they did not compare with last year's championships, at which four new German records were established. Weather conditions, to a great extent, were responsible for this year's inferior performances.

The 100-meter title was won by Maria Dollinger in 12 3-5s. In her preliminary trial she covered the distance in 12 1-5s. Fräulein Dollinger gained her victory only after a fine battle with Katherina Krauss. Both women were included in the German Olympic team.

In the 200-meter race the tables were turned, however. This time Fräulein Krauss won the title in 25 4-5s. Fräulein Dollinger led up to 100 meters, but was passed by Fräulein Krauss at 160 meters. The 800-meter title went to Liselott Kimmel in 2m 21.1s. Fräulein Kimmel should be able to cut under 2m. 20s. in the near future, it is held. Lein Thymm won the 80-meter hurdles in 12.5s. and Emmi Haux was second.

The new champion in the running high jump is Ilse Niederhoff, still a schoolgirl, who began to take part in athletic meets only last year. She cleared 5ft. 2½in. Ground conditions prevented better results. Selma Grieme won the running broad jump title with 18 feet.

In the shotput Hermine Schröder won the title with 41ft. 9¼in. from Grete Heublein, who holds the world's record for women in this event. But Fräulein Heublein has recently been busy with the discus, and she was out of practice. She won the discus-throw with 126ft. 11½in. The returns in the javelin-throw were excellent. Tilli Fleischer was first with 144ft. 7in., Liesel Schumann second with 132ft., and Elisabeth Gelius third with 131ft. 6in. Fräulein Fleischer, the winner of the title, throws the javelin in a natural way without any special technique. Every one of her throws went beyond 131ft. 2in. Ellen Braumüller retained her title in the pentathlon event with 344 points. Fräuleins Braumüller, Heublein and Fleischer were included in the Olympic team. A well-contested relay race (four times 100 meters) was won by the Dresden Sport Club in 50 2-5s.

Ted Lyons Beats Ruffing in Duel

AMERICAN LEAGUE	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	69	34	.670
Philadelphia	62	42	.596
Cleveland	58	43	.574
Washington	57	46	.553
Detroit	52	47	.525
St. Louis	47	54	.465
Chicago	34	65	.343
Boston	26	74	.260

RESULTS AUG. 3

Chicago 3, New York 2 (10 innings).
Detroit 2, Washington 1.

Ted Lyons beat Charlie Ruffing in a 10-inning pitchers' battle yesterday at Chicago, to give the White Sox the opening game of their series with the New York Yankees, 3 to 2. The Detroit Tigers edged the Washington Senators, 2 to 1, in the only other American League game played. All National League contests were postponed because of rain.

Ruffing limited the White Sox to eight hits, but his team mates could not do much with Lyons. The New Yorkers rallied for two runs in the fourth inning, but that was all. Lyons himself scored the tying run for his team in the eighth after hitting a double. Blue's two-base drive, a sacrifice by Grube and Fothergill's pinch-hit fly to Chapman gave the White Sox their winning run in the tenth. Gehrig's double was the only extra-base hit made by the Yanks.

Vic Sorrell pitched the Tigers to their seventh victory over the Senators this season. Al Thomas was his opponent for seven innings, Fred Marberry pitching the eighth. The winning Detroit run was scored in the sixth after two were out. Walker singled and came home when Rhiel bounced a double off the left field fence. Rhiel also drove in the first Detroit run in the fourth. The scores:

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—	3	8	1
New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—	2	6	0

Batteries—Lyons and Grube; Ruffing and Jorgens. Umpires—Ormsby, McGowan and Dinneen. Time—2h.

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	x	2	5	1
Washington	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0

Batteries — Sorrell and Hayworth; Thomas, Marberry and Berg, Maple. Losing pitcher — Thomas. Umpires — Geisel and Guthrie. Time—1h. 33m.

RETAINS MISSISSIPPI TITLE

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Aug. 4 (AP)—The steady play of Merle Robins, Ames, enabled him to successfully defend his Mississippi valley tennis title here recently against John Curtiss, Evanston, Ill. Betty Butler, Des Moines, won the women's singles title against Diana Southern, Des Moines, while Ronald Reddig, Rock Island, Ill., and Frank Brody, Des Moines, captured the doubles championship. Robins dropped the first two sets to Curtiss, 7—9, 2—6, but took the three deciding sets, 6—1, 6—3, 6—3. Brody and Reddig took the first two and the fourth sets from J. Goff and G. Mikle, Normal, Ill., for the doubles championship, after losing the third set, 0—6.

MAIDSTONE PLAY POSTPONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EAST HAMPTON, L. I., N. Y., Aug. 4—As usual, rain fell here again this year during tennis week, causing the postponement of play in the Maidstone Club's Gold Cup tournament for women players. The quarterfinal draw places Helen M. Jacobs against Marjorie L. Sachs in the upper half of the draw. Other quarterfinal-round matches will be between Josephine N. Cruickshank and Mary Greef; Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper and Virginia Hilleary, and Sarah H. Palfrey and Joan C. Ridley. Miss Ridley comes from Ipswich, Suffolk, Eng.

JAPANESE GIVES OLYMPIC THRONG VAULTING THRILL

(Continued from Page 1)

the sawdust from the pit, 80,000 throats roared approval.

The bar was raised to 14ft. 1⅛in. and Miller went over on his second attempt. Nishida failed and the Olympic title remained in America, where it has been—every four years since 1896—but the Oriental had outdistanced two of the finest vaulters in the United States and seriously threatened a third. Miller's final vault established an Olympic record, displacing the former mark of 13ft. 9½in., set in 1928 by Sabin W. Carr, United States.

Record for Discus Throw

John F. Anderson, United States, threw the discus to an Olympic record of 162ft. 4⅞in. Second honors were won by H. J. Laborde, also of United States. Paul Winter, France; Jules Noel, France; Stephen Donogan and Andrew Madarahz, Hungary, placed in that order.

Three Americans flashed to an impressive victory for the United States in the 110-meter hurdles when G. J. Saling won and Percy M. Beard and Jack A. C. Keller placed second and third. D. O. Finlay, Great Britain, placed fourth, while Lord Burghley was fifth. The time was comparatively slow, 14.6s., undoubtedly due to the number of hurdles that the contestants toppled. No one, however, was disqualified.

Mildred Babe Didrikson, the brilliant American entrant, won her heat of the 80-meter hurdle trials for women, but the young woman from Texas was closely pressed by a team mate, Simone Schaller, who finished inches behind in the fastest time ever made, 11.8s., which went down in the books as a world record.

Win Way to Finals

In that heat, Marjorie Clark, South Africa, also qualified for her finals, while in the other trial Evelyn Hall, United States, Violet Webb, Great Britain, and Alda Wilson, Canada, earned their way into the final race.

The trials for the 1500-meter run produced only one major upset. Dr. Otto H. Peltzer, Germany, running in the third heat, dropped out of the race as he entered the final straightaway, when he realized he did not have the sprint to place in the first four. He was running sixth at the time.

Among the favorites who qualified were Philip Edwards, Canada; Martti Loumanen, Harry E. Larva and E. A. Purje, Finland, and N. Penrose Hallowell Jr., and Glenn V. Cunningham, United States. T. W. Green, Great Britain won the 50,000-meter walk in 4h. 50m. 10s. Janis Dalinsh, Latvia, was second. Ugo Frigerio, Italy, whom many favored to win, placed third. Karl H. Hachnel, Germany, fourth; Ettore Rivolta, Italy, fifth and Paul Sievert, Germany, sixth.

Olympic Sports Summary

By the Associated Press

200-METER DASH (218.7 Yards Run Semi-finals, Qualifying 3 Each for Finals)

First Heat—Won by Ralph H. Metcalfe, U. S. A. (6in.); second George S. Simpson, U. S. A. (2ft.); third, Carlos B. Luti, Argentina (1ft.); fourth, Daniel J. Joubert, South Africa (1yd.); fifth, Erich Brochmeyer, Germany (1ft.); sixth, Birchall, Pearson, Canada. Time—21.5s.

Second Heat—Won by Arthur Jonath, Germany (2yds.); second, William J. Walters, South Africa (6in.); third, T. E. Tolan Jr., U. S. A. (1ft.); fourth, Harold Wright, Canada (1ft.); fifth, Allan Elliot, New Zealand (1yd.); sixth Roberto Genta, Argentina. Time—21.8s.

Final—Won by T. E. Tolan Jr., U. S. A. (2yds.); second, George S. Simpson, U. S. A. (6in.); third, Ralph H. Metcalfe, U. S. A. (1ft.); fourth, Arthur Jonath, Germany (2ft.); fifth, Carlos B. Luti, Argentina (1yd.); sixth, William J. Walters, South Africa. Time—21.2s. (New Olympic record, former record 21.4s., set by Luti and Jonath in Tuesday's quarterfinals).

1500-METER RUN (1640.4Yds.) Trials Qualifying Four Each for Finals Today

First Heat—Won by Glenn V. Cunningham, U. S. A. (30yds.); second, J. F. Cornes, Great Britain (3yds.); third, Martti Luomanen, Finland (10yds.); fourth, Philip Edwards, Canada (15yds.); fifth, H. De Rosso, Argentina (3yds.); sixth, Christian Markersen, Denmark. Time—3m. 55.8s.

Second Heat—Won by John E. Lovelock, New Zealand (6in.); second, N. P. Hallowell Jr., U. S. A. (3yds.); third, Edward King, Canada (1yd.); fourth, Harry E. Larva, Finland (2yds.); fifth, Paul Martin, Switzerland (3yds.); sixth, Folke Skoog, Sweden. Time—3m. 58s.

Third Heat—Won by Luigi Beccali, Italy (1ft.); second, Eino A. Purje, Finland (1yd.); Third Erik Ny, Sweden (1ft.); fourth, Frank A. Crowley, U. S. A. (3yds.); fifth, Leslie Wade, Canada (100yds.); sixth, Pedro Ortiz, Mexico. Time—3m. 59.6s.

110-METER HURDLES (120 Yards, 11 Inches)

Won by George J. Saling, U. S. A. 4ft.); second, Percy M. Beard, U. S. A. (6in.); third, Jack A. C. Keller, U. S. A. (1ft.); fourth, Donald O. Finlay, Great Britain (2ft.); fifth, Lord Burghley, Great Britain (1yd.) Time—14.6s.

50,000-METER WALK

Won by Thomas W. Green, Great Britain, 4h. 50m. 10s.; second, Janis Dalinsh, Latvia, 4h. 57m. 27s.; third, Ugo Frigerio, Italy, 4h. 59m. 6s.; fourth, Karl Hachnel, Germany, 5h. 6m. 6s.; fifth, Ettore Rivolta, Italy, 5h. 7m. 39s.; sixth, Paul Sievert, Germany, 5h. 16m. 41s.

POLE VAULT

Won by William W. Miller, U. S. A., 14ft. 1⅞in. (new Olympic record and betters accepted world record; former Olympic record 13ft. 9½in. by Sabin W. Carr, U. S. A. 1928, world record 14ft. 1½in. by Lee S. Barnes, U. S. A., 1928); second, Shuei Nishida, Japan, 14ft.; third, George G. Jefferson, U. S. A., 13ft. 9in.; fourth, William N. Graber, U. S. A., 13ft. 7¾in.; fifth, Shizno Nochizuki, Japan, 13ft 1½in.; sixth, Lucio de Castro, Brazil, 12ft. 9½in.

DISCUS THROW

Won by John F. Anderson, U. S. A., 162ft. 4⅞in. (New Olympic record. Former record 155ft. 3in. by Clarence L. Houser, U. S. A., 1928). Second, Henri J. Laborde, U. S. A., 159ft. ½in.; third, Paul Winter, France, 156ft. 11⅞in.; fourth, Jules Noel, France, 156ft. 7¾in.; fifth, Stephen Donogan, Hungary, 154ft. 5½in.; sixth, Andrew Madarahz, Hungary, 152ft. 7⅝in.

WOMEN'S 80-METER (87Yds. 16½In.) HURDLES. Qualifying Three Each for Finals Today

First Heat—Won by Mildred Babe Didrikson, U. S. A. (1ft.); second, Simone Schaller, U. S. A. (1yd.); third, Marjorie Clark, South Africa (1yd.); fourth, Betty Taylor, Canada. Time—11.8s. (New world's record. Former record 12.2s. set by Miss Sychrova, Czechoslovakia, 1928, and tied by Miss Clark, South Africa, 1930. Time establishes first Olympic record as no competition held in this event previous to 1932.)

Second Heat—Won by Evelyn Hall, U. S. A. (1ft.); second, Violet Webb, Great Britain (6in.); third, Alda Wilson, Canada (2yds.); fourth, Felicja Schabinska, Poland. Time—12s.

SHIRES OUT REST OF SEASON

President Emil E. Fuchs of the Boston Braves announced yesterday that Art Shires, the club's capable young first baseman who has been handicapped with a mishap for some time, will be out of the lineup for the balance of the '32 campign. Shires will be placed on the voluntarily retired list and given every chance to recover from the mishap sustained to his knee earlier in the season when he collided with Joe Stripp of the Brooklyn Dodgers. He will receive his full salary for the 1932 season.

CLARK RETAINS LEAD IN ROQUE

Still Undefeated in National Championship Tourney at Winona Lake

UNITED STATES ROQUE CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

Player	Games Won	Lost	Pts. Total	Avg. per Game
Edward Clark	7	0	224	32
A. D. Gammill	3	0	96	32
F. E. Pomerleau	4	1	140	28
O. R. Whitmore	3	4	177	25 2-7
O. E. Barnhart	3	3	151	25 1-6
W. W. Wilson	0	2	49	24 1-2
H. L. Smith	5	2	166	23 5-7
O. D. Barnhart	2	4	133	22 1-6
O. T. Franklin	2	6	134	16 2-3
W. H. Hoagland	1	3	59	14 3-4
Dr. C. E. Davis	0	3	40	13 1-3
C. R. Zimmerman	2	4	77	12 5-6

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINONA LAKE, Ind., Aug. 4—Eddie Clark, of Providence, R. I., continues to set the pace in the national tournament of the American Roque League, which has been in progress here since Monday. Clark, four times national champion, emerged from seven years of retirement, to make an effort to stage a comeback. He has played seven games and has won all. He still has some of the strongest players, including F. C. Krause of Long Beach, Calif., who arrived Wednesday to defend his title as national champion, which he won by finishing first in the semiannual tournament at Long Beach in February. The American Roque League's rules make possible a change in the title twice a year, once at the national tournament and once at the semi-annual. At Long Beach, Krause nosed out O. E. Barnhart of Chicago by two points. Krause will start his tournament play today.

F. E. Pomerleau of Long Beach has maintained a high average of 28 for five games, having won four and lost one. O. E. Barnhart, who was expected to be a bidder for championship honors, has an average of 25 1-6 for six games. H. L. Smith of Pasadena, 1929 champion, after suffering two severe defeats, has won five games, and is rapidly building up his average. W. W. Wilson of Chicago, another former champion, got off to a bad start, losing his first two games. A. D. Gammill of Webberville, Ohio, a seasoned tournament player, has started with three victories.

In the seven-game battle for the Kramer Trophy, W. H. Hoagland defeated C. R. Zimmerman, 32 to 3, in the first game. In the seven-game series for the Anchor Trophy, O. D. Barnhart defeated James W. Ladd of Warsaw, 32 to 26, in the first game. Krause, present holder of the Benedict Cup, will defend it against O. E. Barnhart in a seven-game series.

Five games have been played in the second division. D. C. Hills of Indianapolis registered late Wednesday and won his first game. The tournament scores follow:

First Division

A. D. Gammill 32, W. H. Hoagland 9; F. E. Pomerleau 32, G. T. Franklin 19; H. L. Smith 32, O. D. Barnhart 17; H. L. Smith 32, G. T. Franklin 21; A. D. Gammill 32, C. R. Zimmerman 3; O. R. Whitmore 32, Dr. C. E. Davis 24; O. D. Barnhart 32, C. R. Zimmerman 4; F. E. Pomerleau 32, C. R. Whitmore 17; Edward Clark 32, G. T. Franklin 1; Edward Clark 32, O. E. Barnhart 15; G. T. Franklin 32, W. W. Wilson 25; H. L. Smith 32, W. W. Wilson 24.

Second Division

J. M. Ladd 32, D. D. Doan 15; E. J. Carter 32, F. L. Rhoades 26; A. M. Collings 32, A. J. Denney 18; D. C. Hills 32, D. D. Doan 4; A. M. Collings 32, F. L. Rhoades 27.

U. S. YACHT LEADING CANADIAN BOAT

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 4 (AP)—The American 8-meter yacht Conewago of the Rochester Yacht Club advanced to a lead of 2 to 1 yesterday in the Canada's Cup races by defeating Invader II of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club of Toronto by the unofficial time of 2m. 41s.

The Defender took the lead at the start and maintained it through almost every conceivable kind of weather. Variable winds, rain and poor visibility drew forth the utmost skill of the skippers.

SEATTLE MARKSMAN WINS

DEL MONTE, Wash., Aug. 4 (AP)—H. M. Williams, Seattle, broke 97 out of 100 at 17 yards, to win the grand Pacific handicap, stellar event of the five-day shoot of the Pacific International Trapshooting Association here today. Jim Smith, Los Angeles, was second, shattering 96 out of 100 at 21 yards, with E. W. Renfro, Dell, Mont., third, with 95 out of 100 at 24 yards. Mrs. E. C. Garratt, Oakland, was high lady, with 83 out of 100 from 17 yards, and Rush Razee, Denzer, Col., was number one professional, with 93 out of 100 at 24 yards. George Young, Sumner, Wash., annexed the O. M. Ford 100-shot trophy, with 23 out of 25, after tying H. M. Williams, Seattle, with a 100 straight.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	70	41	.631
Baltimore	63	49	.563
Buffalo	62	49	.559
Montreal	61	51	.545
Rochester	58	56	.509
Jersey City	51	66	.436
Reading	50	66	.431
Toronto	37	74	.333

RESULTS AUG. 3

Montreal 11, Reading 7.
Montreal 10, Reading 4.
All other games postponed.

NEW TRAP SHOOT CHAMPION

AMES, Iowa, Aug. 4 (AP)—A new state amateur champion was crowned at the Iowa trap shoot recently when Charles Forret of Waukee hit 197 targets out of a possible 200 to defeat W. S. Hoon of Jewell, former champion. Amris Kautsky of Fort Dodge, champion two years ago, again won the women's championship by defeating Jeanette Jay, last year's titleholder. Miss Kautzky hit 192 targets to Miss Jay's 190. John Jahn, state professional champion from Spirit Lake, retained his title with 194.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	59	42	.584
Chicago	53	46	.535
Philadelphia	55	50	.524
Boston	52	50	.510
Brooklyn	51	52	.495
St. Louis	48	53	.475
New York	46	53	.465
Cincinnati	44	62	.415

RESULTS AUG. 3

All games postponed.

KAYE DON SAILING AUG. 10

LONDON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Kaye Don, world's speedboat record holder, plans to sail for the United States in the liner Majestic Aug. 10 to race his boat, Miss England III, against Gar Wood's Miss America for the British International Trophy. The Miss England III will be shipped from Liverpool to Canada tomorrow aboard the steamer Duchess of Richmond. Don's three mechanics will accompany the boat as well as craftsmen representing the builders.

ENGLISH IS CAPTAIN OF CUBS

CHICAGO, Aug. 4 (AP)—Elwood English, star infielder, yesterday was named captain of the Chicago Cubs, succeeding Charlie Grimm, who replaced Rogers Hornsby as manager.

Cochet Considers Tour of Americas

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—Henri Cochet has been considering for some time the possibility of leading a French tennis team on a tour of the United States, Mexico and South America this summer and fall.

Under the tentative plans announced last November, he would play in the nationals at Forest Hills Sept. 3-10, go on to the west coast, then to Mexico and South America.

The United States Lawn Tennis Association has not received his entry nor that of any other French players for the nationals as yet.

The United States Davis Cup team of Henry Ellsworth Vines Jr., Wilmer L. Allison Jr., John W. Van Ryn, Francis X. Shields and Bernon S. Prentice, non-playing captain, sailed yesterday from Cherbourg in the liner Olympic, the U. S. L. T. A. was informed.

Also in the Olympic was an English team of Henry W. (Bunny) Austin, Fred J. Perry, John S. Olliff and Edward R. Avory, coming to the United States to play in the nationals.

Chapin Takes Post In Hoover Cabinet

(Continued from Page 1)

in the Olds factory which was then just starting. Mr. Olds himself came from Lansing, where previously he had been building gas engines. The idea of hitching a gas engine to a carriage intrigued the young man and he threw himself into the business, becoming acquainted with all of the automotive pioneers.

Mr. Chapin has wide banking connections in Detroit, has been an official there of the Symphony Society, and is a vice-president of the city's Community Fund. In 1927 and 1928 he was president of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. He has been a leader in the movement to extend and improve highways, both at home and in Latin America. He is the father of three boys and two girls.

Defender of Open Shop

The Detroit motorcar industry has always opposed trade unionism, and Mr. Chapin has shared this feeling as applied to his own field. His views on the subject were formulated after the unsuccessful strike in 1921. Detroit has since been an "open shop" stronghold, and Mr. Chapin has constantly identified himself with this attitude from his executive position. His appointment therefore is hardly likely to staisfy Labor, although business and industry will be gratified by the selection of one of their leaders.

Mr. Hoover, however, has not shown himself easily influenced in matters of general policy by the views of cabinet members whose spheres covered specific subjects. For example the retiring Secretary, Mr. Lamont, was a member of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment. But although a wet, as a member of the Cabinet he confined himself strictly to industrial matters under his care, and left Mr. Hoover to develop his own policy on prohibition.

Mr. Chapin's own views on prohibition were discussed with a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in 1926. At that time Mr. Chapin was prepared to state to the writer that Monday and holiday "hangovers" had substantially decreased since the dry law, but he was not sure the gain was all due to prohibition. Detroit workers, he felt, had been supplied with enough entertainment in the form of radios, movies, motorcars and the like so that in any case they did not look to liquor as formerly for relaxation.

"The time has come," he stated in an interview, "when the average American prefers to take his liquid refreshment in the form of gas for his automobile, rather than as liquor for himself."

Confident About Trade

The new Secretary of Commerce will come to office with an optimistic view of the prospect of business recovery. He was in conference with President Hoover yesterday and said he told the Chief Executive he "was much better pleased with the turn for the better in business sentiment, and that we of the business world are hopeful that this sentiment is going to increase."

"There is plenty of buying power in the United States," Mr. Chapin continued. "The problem is to get this power into action. I am convinced that the efforts being made by President Hoover to stimulate business and credit will prove very helpful in hastening economic recovery and in increasing employment."

Mr. Lamont's resignation is the fourth break in the President's Cabinet. Mr. James W.

FARM BOARD'S MARKET PLAN HELD 'ANTIQUE'

Program Defended by Williams at Coöperation Institute

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 4—A vigorous attack on the Federal Farm Board and a powerful rebuttal marked today's general session of the American Institute of Coöperation here.

Bringing his heavy artillery into the stronghold of national leaders in the coöperative marketing movement, Dr. E. G. Nourse of the Institute of Economics, in Washington, D. C., turned loose a barrage of accusations upon Farm Board officials, charging them with promoting an antiquated program, of following the footsteps of the "unwieldy, wasteful and inefficient" giant industrial mergers of the last century, and of giving undue emphasis to centralized organization and "strong arm" types of collective bargaining.

Mr. Carl Williams, vice-chairman of the Federal Farm Board, replied in defense of the board to show why national coöperative organizations of farmers have been fostered and supported in certain commodities by the board. He explained that the mandate laid down by Congress in the setting up of the board is to encourage the organization of agricultural producers into "effective associations or corporations, under their own control for greater unity of effort in marketing, and, by promoting the establishment of and financing of a farm marketing system, to aid in preventing and controlling surpluses through orderly production and distribution."

Mr. Williams explained that the board is pursuing the course outlined by Congress and his argument implied that an attack on the board is in effect an indictment of the framers of the act.

Congress Sought Unity

"Congress clearly looked to the development of a system for greater unity of effort in marketing," Mr. Williams said. "Nearly every section of the act reveals this plain intent. What is greater unity? What else but greatly increased volume to insure the economics of low-cost operations and centralized control to exercise effective direction and distribution? What else but the substitution of correlated effort for competitive effort among more than 12,000 small coöperatives, each already doing a worthy work in a relatively small or local field but none having any influence whatever on the national or international distribution problem?"

Dr. Nourse offered as a substitute for big national coöperatives such as are sponsored by the Farm Board, independent state or regional selling agencies designed for "maximum economy and efficiency in handling the technical proceeds of marketing." He also urged "flexible and voluntary coördination of effort" between these organizations to meet the objective of the agricultural marketing act, which, he said, is the "attaining of more unified marketing efforts."

"The act was conceived in the spirit of the old commodity-marketing movement," he said. "Consequently there has been a relative neglect of coöperative activities designed to reduce the cost and increase the efficiency of marketing processes. The Farm Board's zeal for national collective bargaining organizations has resulted from their belief that substantial price improvement could be gained through the powers of monopolistic selling. They have failed to take account of the highly competitive character of all except a few strictly limited branches of American agriculture."

Replying to Dr. Nourse's criticism of unwieldy mergers, Mr. Williams declared: "There are 6,000,000 farmers and 12,000 coöperatives, but five men control half of the dairy products of America; three men handle half the cotton; five men handle half the wheat; ten men handle half the wool; and four men process two-fifths of the livestock consumed in America.

"What chance have 6,000,000 farmers unorganized, or 12,000 cooperatives, equally unorganized so far as national distribution is concerned, to bargain on equal terms with these giants of private distribution. No wonder Congress prescribed a marketing system producer-owned and producer-controlled. No wonder more than 2,000,000 farmers are now members, direct or indirect, of nationals or correlated regionals.

Grain Unit Criticized

Further but more indirect criticism of the Federal Farm Board was voiced by Dr. W. E. Grimes, head of the department of agricultural economics, Kansas State Agricultural College, who referred to the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, a farm board organization. Dr. Grimes contended that while the board denies any intention of seeking monopolistic control of wheat, "the Farmers' National Grain Corporation has such an ambition." He expressed the opinion that a coöperative commodity-marketing agency could never accomplish production control. This, he said, is a farm board task, and Congress failed to provide it with machinery adequate for the job.

Establishment of a memorial fellowship in honor of Richard Pattee, one of the founders of the institute, was announced last night. The fellowship will be awarded annually to the outstanding student in agricultural economics in the senior classes of the land grant colleges of New England. It will provide a year of special graduate work in the student's chosen field in whichever of the specified New England institutions he may prefer. Each of the six colleges will annually name not more than three candidates for the scholarship from their seniors who are majoring in agricultural economics. These candidates will take a competitive written examination and submit an essay of not more than 5000 words on "some current problem of marketing milk, or other agricultural product, and its solution."

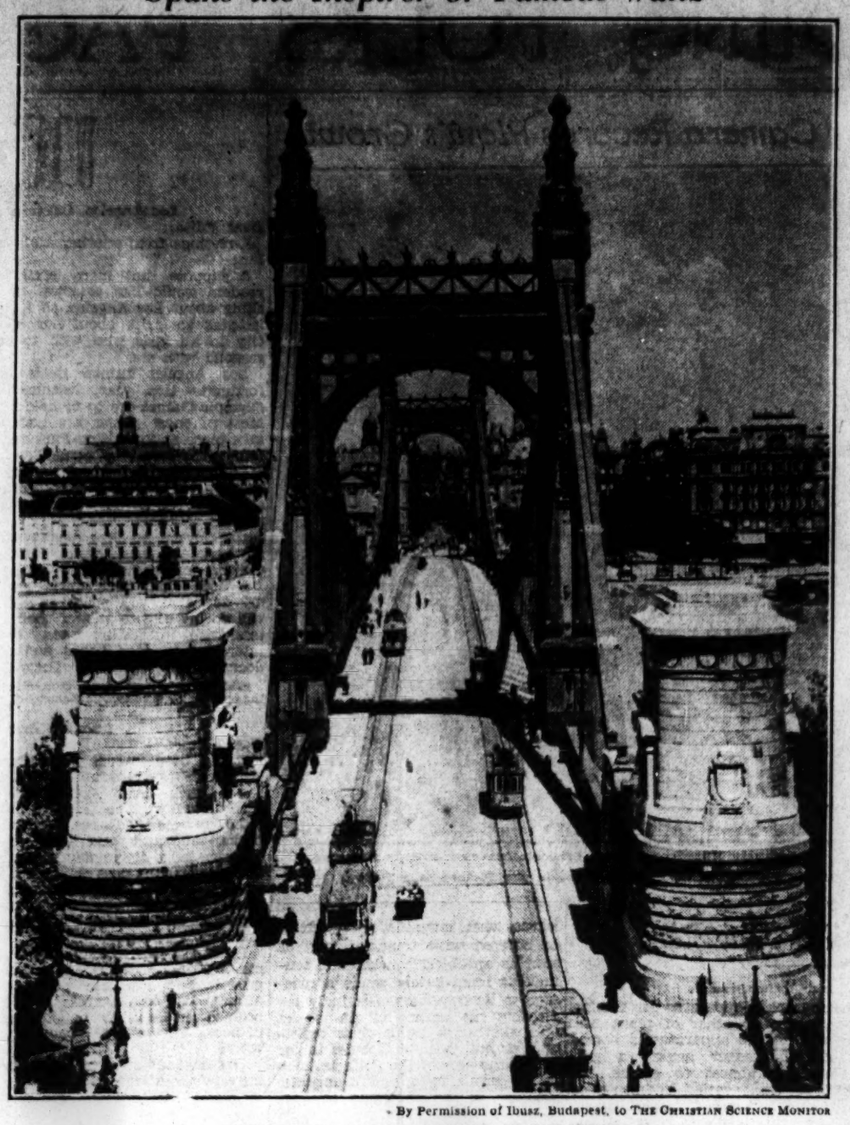
The presidents of the six land grant colleges will serve as an advisory board—which will select three men from the economics departments of New England colleges other than the land grant colleges to serve as a committee of examination and award. The fellowship fund is to be administered by a trustee selected by the advisory board. The first candidates for the fellowship will be selected from the class of 1933 in the six colleges.

The announcement was made at a memorial service in tribute to Mr. Pattee. Mr. Charles W. Holman, secretary of the institute, voiced the expression of appreciation for the service given by Mr. Pattee to the coöperative cause.

American farmers face the dilemma of overproduction on many commodities without opportunity to resort to legal restriction of their surpluses, Mr. L. S. Hulbert, of the Federal Farm Board told institute delegates at a round table discussion of production control.

"In my opinion," Mr. Hulbert said, "the federal courts would hold all agreements having for their object the restriction or the reduction of the production of agricultural products, entered into by a sufficient number, to be in violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act."

Spans the Inspirer of Famous Waltz



By Permission of Ibusz, Budapest, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE BEAUTIFUL BLUE DANUBE AT BUDAPEST

The Elizabeth Bridge, One of Three of the Suspension Type Joining Buda on One Bank of the Famous River and Pest on the Other, Combined to Make the Capital of Hungary.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—The Hungarian capital depends to a very large extent for its beauty upon the very fine bridges which link Buda and Pest.

From time immemorial, there were fords which connected the older Buda, on the right bank, with the low plain across the river. But it was only during the last century that bridge building was seriously undertaken. Now there are six splendid structures spanning the river, which is here between 330 and 650 feet broad, and is divided by St. Margaret Island.

UNITED DEBT MOVE TERMED CONCILIATORY

(Continued from Page 1)

power in Europe. This is nonsensical, because it has now been made clear that the Franco-British understanding is not exclusive, and also because it contains no decisions, but only expresses a desire to reach decisions by ordinary diplomatic methods.

Then, on the assumption that other nations will adhere, it is claimed that the accord sets up a new concert of Europe, virtually confined to the great powers, which will act outside the League, and in opposition to the League, which is composed of little as well as big nations.

Rights of Small Powers

Now there is undoubtedly a tendency of the great powers to ignore the smaller countries. It is natural that it should be so, but it would be well to correct this tendency. Yet it is surely carried no further by this particular accord respecting eventual consultations on subjects of peculiar interest to the great powers.

Incidentally, the French fear that the accord may tend to separate them from their own special allies, such as Poland, Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Yugoslavia.

But the third objection is even graver in its import, though it is equally unfounded. It is suggested that a European bloc has been formed against the United States M. Herriot interprets the Accord, among other things, as forbidding Great Britain to make payments to America without consulting France. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald definitely denies that it applies to debts to America. Yet surely the European régime is affected by the American debts as well as the German payments, and it would be better to acknowledge frankly that the European debtors generally consider the time has come to present their case to America as a whole.

Similar Action Required

Indeed, whatever quibbles can be made about the text of the accord, it is only necessary to refer to the Gentlemen's Agreement to see that in fact France and Great Britain cannot in the future seek basically different settlements with the United States. They may seek them separately, though on a common understanding, but they must both be satisfied that they have been properly treated on the basis of their own settlement with Germany, for if either party is disastisfied the Lausanne Treaty falls to the ground. It is obvious then that they must act in some unison about debts, for otherwise the vexed problem of reparations will again be in the melting pot.

But while it should be freely acknowledged that the Lausanne proceedings have built up a common front of European debtors, as they were bound to do if they were successful, it is a profound mistake to find in such European solidarity cause for offense. The alternative to solidarity is disunion.

A European settlement acceptable to all parties necessarily involves some degree of European common action in respect of debts. America counseled a reparations settlement, fully conscious that it would be made dependent on a debt settlement.

All in Same Boat

The choice is between the perpetuation of European discord and European accord. But European accord is imposed by circumstances, and in no way implies hostility to America.

It is purely a matter of fact that the European debtors, as debtors, are in the same boat and expect similar treatment. They have not invented some unnatural similarity of interests in order to annoy America. They have simply become conscious that their problems are interdependent.

If there is not a common front, if there is still no understanding among the European debtors, then chaos will be continued, and any attempt again to drive the European nations apart, and to deal with them differently, will produce inevitably an unsatisfactory settlement of debts, which will result in the nonratification of the Lausanne Treaty, and utterly wreck the arduous labors of Lausanne.

Criticism of the European common front is therefore misconceived, for the common front is the natural and indispensable condition of a satisfactory all-round solution.

BANKING GREED IS BLAMED FOR UNTOLD LOSSES

(Continued from Page 1)

normal, there is no basis for definite settlement, he held.

A financier's viewpoint entered the discussion when Mr. Robert De F. Boomer, partner of Noel, Berman & Langley, New York brokers, held that losses in Latin America are more apparent than real.

"A fair comparison of Latin-American and domestic securities of similar type and yield definitely establishes," he said, "that the depreciation and loss are about equal in both categories. No single group of securities can be segregated without first considering the causes of the world collapse through which we have been passing.

Expects Eventual Payment

Mr. Boomer believes that some debts to the south may have to be scaled down, and that others may remain in default for many years. In the long run, however, the American investor who holds his Latin-American bonds, in his opinion, will regain much of apparent loss now reflected in quotation lists. This is especially true, he added, if the investor views his return in terms of purchasing power rather than in dollars.

Raw material producers, like the Latin-American nations, respond quickly to an economic upturn, Mr. Boomer explained. For this reason that area may begin to pay dividends on investments sooner than industrial countries, and he expects a change in form of Latin-American investments from bond issues to direct participation in industry, mining, oil and public utilities, this permitting more active control and management by Americans in the invested funds. He also visualized the necessity of a closer correlation between national policy and investments in Latin America.

Good Business Violated

While Mr. Boomer held investors equally responsible with financiers for losses below the Caribbean, a New York editor laid the blame squarely on Wall Street.

Mr. Louis D. Caplane, editor of the New York bureau, Norwegian Journal of Commerce and Shipping, took that stand.

"At the time when the loans were granted, more attention was paid to the ability of the American market to absorb the new issues than to the borrowing capacity of the nation, state or corporation to whom the loan was made," he said. "In a competitive rush to extend loans to Latin America, basic principles of sound finance were violated, and the present collapse is only a logical sequence."

Similar speed without wisdom in many departments of American lending abroad was credited by Mr. Caplane with a major rôle in financial upheavals throughout the world.

Sino-Japanese affairs are never far from conversation when any group gathers around the campus here. Dr. T. Z. Koo, vice-chairman of the World Student Christian Federation, won one of the largest evening audiences to date into enthusiastic and continued applause by his presentation of China's case last night.

He described China as wandering in the wilderness and appealed for national fair play. Revision of the "unequal treaties" was put foremost in his program. All nations except Japan now admit the need for revision, he declared. Next to this he depends upon education and protection of China against territorial aggression to help it find itself.

Dr. Kyugoro Obata, secretary of the Japanese-American Relations Committee in Tokyo, said today that it was inflamed public opinion in Japan, and not the military clique, which demanded invasion of Manchuria and Shanghai.

Labor Turns Down Third-Party Idea

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 4 (AP)—A proposal submitted to the convention of the Massachusetts branch, A. F. of L., to undertake the formation of a third political party, to be known as the Labor Party, was rejected by the delegates today. The resolution had been referred to the committee on resolutions early in the week, and it reported "nonconcurrence" at the convention today. The report was adopted by a rising vote, the delegates deciding "that the Massachusetts Federation of Labor adhere to its nonpartisanship policy in politics."

The convention without debate adopted a resolution of protest against the treatment given the bonus marchers in Washington last week, and copies were ordered sent to President Hoover and to President Green of the A. F. of L.

Mr. James T. Moriarty was re-elected president of the Massachusetts branch yesterday. Springfield was selected as the location for next year's convention.

Engineer on Time; Train Left Behind

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 4 (AP)—The engineer of an excursion train brought his locomotive into the station on the dot but his satisfaction at his punctuality was brief.

"Hey, Mister," shouted bystanders waiting to meet returning excursionists, "where's your train?"

The engineer looked and found he didn't have any. Twelve cars carrying 300 passengers had become uncoupled a mile down the track. The engineer backed up and got them.

Foresters Seek 'Bird's Eye' Origin

The United States forest products laboratory, Madison, Wis., and the Lake States forest experiment station are conducting experiments in the forests to determine the cause of bird's eye figure and whether or not it can be reproduced. Preliminary experiments, so far undertaken by these two agencies, consist of grafting trees. If the experiments are successful, highly figured trees may possibly be grown under favorable conditions at a rapid rate and in sufficient quantities to satisfy the future demand for quality bird's eye veneer.

Although many theories have been advanced to explain the cause of bird's eye figure in wood, no hypothesis has yet been advanced which satisfactorily explains this unique phenomenon. The presence of adventitious buds in the inner bark is the explanation most generally advanced. It is sometimes argued that the work of woodpeckers and sapsuckers causes "bird's eyes" to result. Other investigators advance the hypothesis that the figure is an inheritable characteristic.

However, the forest products laboratory discounts all the above explanations and seems to attach significance to the observation that the bird's eye figure appears to occur in trees that have been crowded or for some other reason suppressed in their rate of growth.

Curbstone Shopping Popular As Hawking Draws New Field

Street Peddlers in New York Sell Everything From Caps to Stamps—Many in It Temporarily Until Business Is Better

By ETHEL C. INCE

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—New York City's streets have gone Oriental. Whether it be a corsage of gardenias or rosebuds for which milady is shopping, a toy for a child visitor, a string of beads to complete a costume or any of dozens of other articles, she can get them without taking a step indoors.

Just as the great Oriental bazaars of Damascus, Cairo and Bagdad have been centers of attraction for strangers since the overland trade routes were the only known means of communication between East and West, so the street hawkers in New York are a feature of vivid interest to visitors here this summer.

Along conservative Fifth and Park Avenues, as well as on the less discriminating streets and avenues, peddlers offer their wares. And they usually are such industrious, well-mannered persons that one stops involuntarily to inquire how trade is going these days. Perhaps one reason why their presence is not protested in exclusive neighborhoods is that they are so evidently serious about their jobs. If you stop to chat with one of them, he answers in a straightforward manner and seems to take it for granted that you know he's in the hawking business only temporarily.

In walking one block, you may take your choice of at least half a dozen shoe-shines. If you are hurrying to an early afternoon engagement, you may pick up a light lunch of pretzels, fruit and candy, topped off with ice cream engagingly served in a neat carton—all bought from obliging salespersons along the way. You may even give an order to have your portrait painted and examine samples of the artist's work as you hasten along the sidewalk to keep an appointment.

Unlike the Oriental in his fondness for driving a hard bargain, these salespeople seem eager to give extra good value for the money. Some of them call out their bargains; others wait silently and try to get customers by an attractive arrangement of their wares. A peddler down by Brooklyn Bridge held out samples of leather belts—brown and black—in each hand. "Belts, only a quarter—generally half a dollar," he called.

Stopping to buy pears "two-for-five" at a Madison Avenue corner, I hesitated because they looked green and hard. "No, they really are not ripe—they are not very good," said the salesman regretfully. As he slipped them into a paper bag for me, I inquired how business was. He answered reluctantly—it was not very good. "But I must keep at it," he added emphatically, "because there's nothing doing in my trade."

Down in the financial district there is little peddling of miscellaneous articles. Shoe shines and fruit stands are the most popular lines with peddlers. There are two impromptu fruit stalls just across from the imposing entrance to the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. And out on lower Broadway, a block away, an enterprising merchant has a stand where he displays used postage stamps from all parts of the world—an attractive spot for small-boy stamp collectors. His stamps are carefully arranged under cellophane and he will sell them by the package or let the customer select them individually from an ingeniously planned sample book. He sells small stamp albums, too, and delights to turn the pages to show what a wide variety of specimens he carries.

He admitted that it was not his regular business, but allowed that he had been in it about two years. "Buy a package for the kid," was the way he framed his appeal—probably on the ground that even the most uninterested adult must know at least one "kid" who is a stamp enthusiast.

Observing the great boom in the shoe-shining business—there are about a dozen impromptu stands in one block on Forty-second Street—I asked Pete, the office bootblack, whether the competition affected him. Pete is a philosopher He considered the question for a second or two and then replied:

"Those boys—they got mak liv', too. Maybe little few' my shines. But those boys betta shina shoes than go on street with hand out ask for nickle. They gotta buy bread."

I was rebuked.

And so it goes. An engineer and former high school-teacher selling fruit in Fifth Avenue; a teacher of Spanish peddling shaving cream a block farther west; a German professional man vending leather-bound dictionaries in many languages. Razor blades, razor sharpeners, cravats, balloons, the widely advertised white caps at 25 cents each and many other articles all help to solve the problem of the unemployed—"how to make a living."

What do they get out of it? Enough, apparently, to keep them at it, although the proceeds are very small in some cases. One fruit vender told me he was clearing barely $1 a day.

Out on the traffic lanes that lead into and out of New York City the peddlers keep heyday. Every time a red light stops you, they appear on both sides of your automobile. Sun glasses, caps, inflated rubber animals, beach balls, balloons, ice cream, candy and peanuts are the most popular articles among vacationists.

On some of the roads there is even an attempt at coördination of effort among the peddlers. At one stop, you may buy metal "ice cream cups" at five cents each. A little farther along you meet the ice cream vender.

Then someone thought of a new dodge to boost business on a road in Long Island a few days ago. At one point, a personable young man attracted the attention of automobilists and tossed a couple of peanuts into each car—just as samples. Half a mile farther along, when the light went red another young man approached the standing cars with bags of peanuts for sale.

Cataract Five Times Size of Niagara Said to Have Chiseled Grand Coulee

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 4—A glacial cataract five times as high as Niagara Falls and seven times as wide was the tool that gouged cut the widest parts of the Grand Coulee, strange 50-mile-long dry canyon in the State of Washington. This explanation is offered by Dr. J. Harlen Bretz of the University of Chicago, who has worked in the region for 10 years.

Bursting of a giant glacial ice dam, Dr. Bretz holds, was responsible for the widening and deepening of the canyon in the upper reaches How these cuts in basalt, as deep as one of New York's tallest skyscrapers, and five miles wide in parts came into existence has puzzled geologists for a century, according to the University of Chicago. A possible answer is now offered by Dr Bretz in a publication of the American Geographic Society.

About 10,000 years ago, the great ice sheet dammed the Columbia River, which normally drained the region, Dr. Bretz stated. The glacial waters were forced to escape across the plateau and ultimately produced the Grand Coulee. But how did it happen that the water-cut channel broadened in what appeared to be its upstream section? It was due to the recession of a cataract which received more and more water as time went on, the geologist concluded.

The source of this greatly increased flow, Professor Bretz deduced from geologic evidence he found, was a great glacial lake of 500 cubic miles, about twice as deep as the Chrysler Building is tall. This water, he said, was impounded in the mountains by the great ice sheet. A retreat of the glacier for a distance of but a mile or so, with the coming of warmer climate allowed part of the lake's waters to escape. The weakening ice under enormous strain finally burst under the hydrostatic pressure and loosed the torrential flood.

This water, roaring its way, sweeping huge boulders along like pebbles, had so mighty a force that within a brief time it cut back the cataract 10 miles, forming the present five-mile-wide gorge, according to the geologist. So great was the flow of water that even the widened channel could not carry all the flood and the excess cut contributory falls.

LITTLE BRICK SCHOOL PICNIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Former pupils who learned their reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic at the Little Brick School, in the historic county of Guilford, recently gathered for a picnic supper. The school was established as far back as 1815.

Registered at Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss Marie Helene Spengler, Birmingham, Ala.
Frank B. Wilson, New York, N. Y.
H. H. Heinrich, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. C. L. Longanecker, Petersburg, Va.
James Longanecker, Petersburg, Va.
Richard Longanecker, Petersburg, Va.
C. L. Longanecker, Petersburg, Va.
Lottie B. Carpenter, Central Falls, R. I.
Mrs. Katherine R. Anderson, Camden, N. J.
Mrs. C. R. Johnson, Richmond, Va.
C. R. Johnson, Richmond, Va.
Miss Mary Zollinger, Indianapolis, Ind.
Miss Lucile M. Hammill, Kirkwood, Mo.
Miss Dorothy E. Wakey, Fairmont, Minn.
Jack E. Pulver, Belmont, Mass.
Mrs. James O. Webster, Winter Haven, Fla.
James O. Webster, Winter Haven, Fla.
Marie-Louise Chamelot, Paris, France.
Mrs. Helen A. Behrens, East Orange, N. J.
Miss Jennie May Behrens, East Orange, N. J.
Miss Harriet Behrens, East Orange, N. J.
William Behrens, East Orange, N. J.
Mrs. Marie C. Ford, Toledo, Ohio.
Miss Carolyn Ford, Toledo, Ohio.
Mrs. Jeannette M. Orr, Muncie, Ind.
Mrs. Clara C. Miller, Maplewood, N. J.
Admer D. Miller, Maplewood, N. J.
Alfred O. Hicks, Utica, N. Y.
H. J. Hicks, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. M. Richey Wilson, Sydney, Australia.
George Laurence Adams, Oswego, N. Y.
Mrs. George L. Adams, Oswego, N. Y.
Kathryn Adams, Oswego, N. Y.
Mrs. Frank J. Leonard, West Springfield, Mass.
Vennis Leonard, West Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. Patrick Duncan, Johannesburg, S. Af.
Mrs. Bessie R. Kirchner, El Monte, Calif.
Kenneth M. Kirchner, El Monte, Calif.
Donald Kirchner, El Monte, Calif.
Josephine E. Kirchner, El Monte, Calif.
Mrs. Elmas Tashjian, New York.
Mrs. Herman Flye, Concord, N. H.
Mrs. Margaret Smith, Victor, N. Y.
Miss Maryetta Wilcox, Victor, N. Y.
Mrs. Margaret R. Cole, Syracuse, N. Y.
Miss Joy Cole, Syracuse, N. Y.
Robert Cole, Syracuse, N. Y.
Miss Miriam E. Hand, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Eleanor Caccia, Marysville, Calif.
E. Olive Davis, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Julia C. H. Allen, New York.
Alick Wright Severns, Haddon Heights, N. J.
Gladys M. Sonderman, Baltimore, Md.
Arthur W. Sonderman, Baltimore, Md.
Nellie C. Kunkel, Baltimore, Md.
Fannie Ruhstadt, West Palm Beach, Fla.
Mrs. Edith Mae Thomas, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. Mary Hardy Milburn, Johnson City, Tenn.
Kleber E. Dunklin, Nashville, Tenn.
Mrs. Margaret D. B. Smith, Huntsville, Ala.
Joe Conrad, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Catherine E. Conrad, Rochester, N. Y.
Arthur G. Johnson, New York, N. Y.
Theodore A. Cederberg, Bellingham, Wash.
Miss Maude F. Dunagan, Bellingham, Wash.
Mrs. Pearl Strong Frierson, Miami, Fla.
William T. Frierson, Miami, Fla.
Marion E. McCoy, Washington, D. C.
Anne M. Egenhoff, Washington, D. C.

BOSTON SCHOOLS ASK FOR $16,150,359

The Boston School Committee yesterday voted to notify the assessors that it will be necessary to raise this year $16,150,359.34 by taxation for appropriations. Maintenance of the schools will require $15,643,991.05 and land and buildings for schools will necessitate the remainder.

This notification will be made in accordance with the rule requiring certification to the assessors, not later than Aug. 5 of the amount of appropriations to be raised by taxation. Other funds available for appropriation such as unexpended balances and estimated incomes have been deducted. These deductions amounted to $1,258,933.

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Start putting your turban on at your eyebrow, over your right ear. Then it will be bound to perch itself on your head in the approved new hat fashion. Sounding another Fall style note, these felts go in for velvet bows, feathers, tuckings, just OVER the eyebrow. Brown, black, navy, wine. Sizes 21½ to 23. $5.
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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Wichy Wichy Wee

By A. W. PEACH

WHEN Hal made up his mind to ask his father for a day off from the farm work, he knew he was making a serious request, but he also knew that his father would be fair in considering his request.

Mr. Adams listened, and then he turned to Hal with eyes that were a bit stern. "We have always settled questions between us in a reasonable way, and I hope we always shall, but quite frankly I don't think much of this hobby of yours, son. First, you spend fifty dollars for a microscope and spend hours studying queer things you find in the swamp water, but you seemed to enjoy doing it and the money was yours. Now you want a whole day off to go hunting for a weechy—what did you say it was?"

"A 'wichy wichy wee,'" Hal said smiling.

His father grinned. "And you say a man is coming who wants to go hunting, too. It all sounds pretty foolish to me—looking for a 'wichy wichy wee.' I've heard of men going fishing for hoopajubas—the kind of fish you catch by boring a hole in the water over the place where he lives—but 'wichy wichy wees'!" His father shook his head. "Well, you may go this time since the work is not pressing, but hereafter, my boy, I want you to consider giving up this hobby of yours. I fear it will become more important to you than the work a man must do to earn a living for himself and his loved ones; and I don't want you to become an idler playing at things that amount to nothing except a little personal pleasure. This time, however, go ahead and enjoy yourself."

Mr. Adams started the farm truck and drove off, but Hal felt sure that he caught a muttered "wichy wichy wee."

Hal's New World

He went back to the house and changed to his tramping clothes. He was worried at his father's attitude. Hal had become fascinated by the marvelous world his microscope had revealed to him, and he had been studying and reading many books borrowed from the town library down the valley. He had even been dreaming of becoming a naturalist, of going to college and making a special field of study of the natural sciences. Now his father in his gentle way had made it clear that he was opposed to such plans; and Hal was worried because, for all he knew, his father might be right. Perhaps, after all, it was not a man's work to spend years with flowers, birds, insect life—all that went to make up the mysterious phenomena of nature.

Hal forgot his problem for the time being as soon as he met Mr. Raines, the tall, gray-haired man who had met him at the country store and asked him if he knew where the "wichy wichy wees" could be found.

They started off together down the road, and then Hal turned into a pasture.

"I am glad I was told you might act as my guide, Hal," Mr. Raines said in his pleasant way. "Evidently you have quite a reputation as a naturalist around here."

Hal laughed. "It is a hobby of mine, but father and others seem to think it is a waste of time to poke around the fields." Then he went on to tell Mr. Raines his problem.

The older man chuckled. "I know that point of view, but I rather agree with John Dewey, who says that the main thing is to have some interest or calling in which one is thoroughly interested, and which calls out his best powers; then ultimate success will take care of itself." He stopped suddenly and looked around. "You are on the right track, Hal. This is the type of country the wichy likes—low, wet places where there is an abundance of insect life. Now the problem comes to see one."

"I think we will, sir. I have seen them here, darting from leaf to leaf after bugs. They seem to take them on the wing."

"You are right. He is a tiny chap and pretty fast with his wings. I fear, however, that you may have mixed him up with some other species, for I doubt if he gets into this region. However, I have never studied this country, and you have. That's the reason I wanted you to guide me around."

Darting Olive and Gold

Hal was a bit nervous. He wondered if he had been mistaken and was taking Mr. Raines on a fruitless hunt for something that could not be found.

They worked through the pasture into a scrubby woodlot and back again into the thickets along the brook. Hal was anxious and had about given up hope when Mr. Raines exclaimed:

"Wait!"

They stood stock still. Hal could feel his heart pounding.

A strain of merry song broke daintily on the air. They swung around. Again came the song—"Wichy wichy wee!"

"There he is, my boy, see!", Mr. Raines said joyfully.

But Hal had seen him—a flashing little figure of olive and gold darting through the shrubbery. It lit among the foliage and a small mischievous face peeped shyly at them. Then it vanished.

"You made good, Hal. He's the real thing," Mr. Raines said pleased. "Now I must make some notes."

He drew a notebook from his pocket, sat down, and Hal watched him with fascinated eyes as he made his rapid jottings, looking up now and then to study the place in which the bird had been found.

When he had finished, the rest of the day's adventures began; and every moment of it was a joy to Hal. The naturalist opened to Hal's eyes the wonderful things that live and grow and serve men in hundreds of ways that they are often unaware of.

The day was waning when they tramped back down the road toward the little store where Mr. Raines had left his car. When they came to the pasture where his father's cows were pastured Hal paused.

"I must leave you here, Mr. Raines, and drive the cows up, but I want to say this has been a mighty happy day for me," he said earnestly. "I've learned a lot and enjoyed it."

The older man smiled. "And I have enjoyed the hike with you, Hal. Perhaps, one of these days, we can have more of them."

"I hope so," Hal answered heartily, and they bade each other good-by.

Hal drove the cows slowly up the road and thought as he went. Could his father be right that such things as Mr. Raines was doing—following a hobby like his—could be a waste of time? Perhaps, after all, it was. Perhaps, Mr. Raines was wealthy and could afford to spend days in such an interesting way—not hunting with guns but with opera-glasses and miscroscopes and finding it great fun all the time in addition to finding knowledge.

By the time Hal reached the barn, he was more in doubt than ever. Then he heard his father call him to the house. His father's voice had an odd sound.

"Son, a Mr. Raines just drove up. Said you acted as his guide today. He's head of some department of science at the state university. He left five dollars for you—says he always pays anyone who guides him that amount. He said, too, that when you plan for college let him know, that he will be able to get a scholarship for you." His father paused and added: "And all this came from chasing 'wichy wichy wees.' By the way, what is a 'wichy wichy wee'?"

Hal's voice was choked with joy, but he managed to say: "It's the Maryland Yellow-throat or 'wichy wichy wee'—called that because of its song. It's a bird."

"What!" his father almost shouted. "I thought it must be some kind of an animal." Mr. Adams scratched his head. "Well, there is a lot I don't know, evidently. Son, I guess your hobby is a good one. Keep it, and I'll help."

So Hal knew that his problem was solved.

Key to Puzzle

Key to A Puzzling Subtraction, published last Thursday:

Tam + ice + bat + spire + elbow minus (mice + bats + eel + bow) equals TAPIR.

Automatic Filming Camera Records Plant's Growth

By Permission of the Special Feature Service to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Mr. Smith and One of His Automatic Filming Cameras. The Plant in the Picture Is a Poppy.

Turning Plants Into Film Stars

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THERE is in North London a man who makes films more wonderful in their own way than any produced in Hollywood. He is Mr. F. Percy Smith, and the "stars" of his productions are not human beings but plants and insects. For the past five years he has devoted the greater part of his time to filming the life story of various plants.

How plants become film stars is best discovered by a visit to Mr. Smith's house, where you will find room after room serving as a film studio. Two greenhouses in the back garden have also been reconstructed and equipped for similar service.

Each studio contains a special photographic apparatus for filming one phase or other of plant life. Nearly all the apparatus is homemade, the maker having a gift, amounting almost to genius, for utilizing such varied oddments as gramophone needles, bicycle lamps, pieces of celluloid and scraps of tin!

The actual filming is so engineered as to be completely automatic. It often takes as long as three years to portray the life story of a plant, such as the fern, and obviously you could not be turning the handle all that time! This system of taking photographs reveals the most amazing ingenuity.

Mr. Smith contrives to have the plant growing under perfectly natural conditions in a position facing the lens of the camera. To the camera is attached a clock which, instead of a minute hand, has a number of projecting pins, the number varying according to how many photographs are to be taken each hour. If six photographs, there are six pins.

In the path of the pins is a spring contact and mercury bath. When a pin touches the spring, it pushes it into the mercury, thereby completing an electric circuit. The circuit starts a motor, which puts the plant in darkness by closing the shutters of its case, lights up a set of bulbs inside, and then operates the camera. At the same time, the spring is pulled from underneath the pin and allowed to return so as to be ready for the next pin.

With the closing of the lens the lights go out, the shutters open, and the plant continues its existence as before, receiving the requisite amount of air, light and warmth. All that is necessary to insure the continuity of the filming is to wind up the clock each night.

Sounding the Alarm

It is interesting to note that if anything goes wrong with the automatic filming cameras, the defect is quickly known, for each one is fitted up with a special alarm, so that should a spider wander into the mercury, as sometimes happens, or a connecting belt snap, the whole house resounds to the clanging of a bell. Many a time has Mr. Smith had to rise in the middle of the night to attend to film stars in distress.

The filming of moss is one of the tasks upon which Mr. Smith is now engaged. He started by photographing under a microscope, at high speed, the opening of the capsules or seed vessels. The seeds of almost infinitesimal size were then collected, and upon being supplied with a food consisting chiefly of agar, a Japanese seaweed looking like jelly, were placed on a glass slide before one of the automatic filming cameras. In this position they unravel their own attractive story.

For some days the seeds seem to lie quite dormant, and then little rootlets appear and the seeds, having found the right degree of moisture, begin to grow apace. As they grow their stems assume a curious twisted shape, the purpose of which becomes evident later.

When moss reaches maturity and seeding time arrives, the mouth of the seed capsule lets out only a single layer of seeds at a time. And directly a layer of seeds is dispelled, the twisted form of the tiny stem turns the capsule's mouth in another direction, there to scatter another mouthful of seeds. Moss is, indeed a fascinating, as well as an accomplished artist.

Plant Sensitiveness

During his work Mr. Smith has revealed many of nature's cherished secrets. In a film depicting the underground development of a bean, taken by having an automatic shutter over a flower pot section working in conjunction with the camera, he demonstrated the wonderful way in which the cap of each root acts like a scout, going ahead through the soil and avoiding the obstacles and objects it dislikes.

For experimental purposes Mr. Smith placed a copper disk directly beneath one root cap, knowing that if the root made contact with the metal it would, owing to a chemical reaction, suffer a serious setback. But did the root continue to worm its way toward the copper? It did not. At a distance of about three-sixteenths of an inch from the metal it sensed danger, turned abruptly to one side, and avoided the disk altogether. Such is the astounding sensitiveness of some of the commonest and humblest of growing things.

The sundew, one of Mr. Smith's favorite film "stars," possesses an even greater sensitiveness. Its leaves, when magnified, are seen to be covered with tentacles, and as soon as an object touches one tentacle it immediately sends a message to its neighbors, seemingly indicating the nature of the object and whether it needs their assistance or not. Minute globules in the cell at the base of the tentacle jump into a certain form, and at once the globules in the adjoining cell assume the same form, whatever it may be.

To complete the life story of a single plant Mr. Smith has to take anything from 12,000 to 15,000 pictures. The films are subsequently cut down to nine-minute performances, showing at the rate of 24 pictures a second. With a running commentary and a selection of suitable music, they are, as you can well imagine, excellent entertainment.

It is worth recording that several of the films have been shown in America, while a new series entitled, "Secrets of Nature Studies" is now in process of being synchronized in seven different languages. Mr. Smith's film stars, therefore, can hardly complain of not being given a fair chance to achieve popularity and world-wide fame!

Stamp Corner

The Christian Science Monitor Boston Mass.

Conducted by FRANK L. WILSON

ONE of the most outstanding events of the last month, and of particular interest to the United States and other American countries has been the conference at Ottawa, Canada, at which representatives from Great Britain and the various colonies of Empire met and are still discussing busy ways and means of assisting each other in the disposal and exchange of produce and manufactured products.

Among the noted British representatives in attendance are the Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, leader of the Conservative Party in Great Britain; Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, and James Thomas, Minister of Dominions.

In view of the importance of the conference and the welcoming of representatives from British colonies throughout the world, the postal authorities of Canada issued a set of four stamps, three postage and one air mail, in honor of the event. Above we have illustrated the air mail stamp. It is the 1931 issue, surcharged with the new air mail rate of 6 cents, and overprinted with appropriate wording. The three postage stamps issued are the 3-cent with a bust profile portrait of His Majesty King George, the 5-cent with a profile portrait of the Prince of Wales and the 13-cent with an allegorical design showing Britannia seated between two globes, her right hand shading her eyes as she gazes into the distance, no doubt toward Canada, for near her left hand lies the famous maple leaf symbolic of the Dominion. The stamps are well executed and make a welcome addition to our collection of commemoratives.

Russia

We all remember the heroic service played by the crew of the Russian ice-breaker "Malygin" in Arctic rescues and now this ship is honored by two special stamps issued in connection with the second polar voyage in which the "Malygin" is to take part. Last year Russia issued stamps in connection with the Zeppelin polar flight. This year's stamps as well as those of last year are the work of the artist Doubassoff.

United States Notes

3c VARIETIES — In collecting United States stamps with the idea of specializing in these stamps one needs to make a comprehensive study of the minor varieties as well as the major ones. This means the constant watching for small errors in printings, in perforations, possible shifting of plates and transfers, noticeable color shading, etc. In the current bicentennials many plate defects have appeared and these have been picked out by collectors through careful study. This list of noted minor varieties may be printed later should space warrant it and our readers desire the information. Among the seminajor varieties worthy of mention are the new 3c "Stuart" Washington bicentennial coils with sidewise perforations issued June 24 and the new stamp books issued July 25.

LOS ANGELES DIRIGIBLE COVERS—The airship Los Angeles has been officially retired from active service. Covers have been carried by the Los Angeles on three or four occasions (Puerto Rico, Bermuda, West Coast, etc). Such covers will now, of course, increase in value.

The retiring of the Los Angeles leaves the Akron alone in dirigible maneuvers, as it will be early 1933 before the Macon will be ready for trial flights. The Akron has carried philatelic mail and its latest mail-carrying trip was the tactical training flight on Aug. 1, in connection with the maneuvers of the Atlantic fleet.

New 8c and 13c air mail stamps are looked for shortly, as the new air mail rate became effective on July 15—8c for the first ounce and 13c for each additional ounce or fraction thereof.

S. S. MANHATTAN—The Post Office Department to commemorate the first voyage of the new S. S. Manhattan on Aug. 10 has ordered a special cachet to be applied to letters sent on that date from aboard the ship.

The S. S. Manhattan is the largest ship ever built in America and will sail from New York to Queenslard, Plymouth, Havre, Hamburg and return.

All letters for the voyage cachet and special postmark must be sent in an outer cover addressed to the Seaport Clerk, S. S. Manhattan, New York, not later than Aug. 8. Letters to foreign countries should be fully prepaid at the latter rate for the country addressed. Letters for delivery in the United States, Canada, etc., should bear the 3c postage and these letters will make the complete round trip back to New York and then be forwarded by regular mail.

DANIEL WEBSTER—A new commemorative stamp will be issued on Aug. 24 in honor of Daniel Webster. This stamp will be placed on sale for the first day at Franklin, N. H., where Webster lived and attended school. The stamp will be available at the larger post offices on Aug. 25.

Queries and Answers

Q. I have among my American stamps a stamp surcharged "Aug. 18, 1898. S. P. & Son, I. R." Will you kindly explain this? N. L.

A. This stamp is one of the Seventh Issue Revenue Stamps. It is one of the 1895 regular issue overprinted "I. R." and used as a revenue stamp at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. The initials of the firm "S. P. & Son" and the date "Aug. 18, 1898" were applied by the firm using the stamp on its documents. This was one of the methods used in canceling revenue stamps at that time.

Mail Bag

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

Greetings from another Mail Bag fan!

I suppose that many Mail Bag readers would like to know something about Los Angeles, so I shall be glad to write about our lovely city to all girls who wish to correspond with me.

Los Angeles thinks it is very fortunate this year, because the Olympic Games are to be held here. Most of these games are going to take place at Exposition Park, about four miles from my home.

Every one in Los Angeles is trying to help make the Olympic Games a success. People are clearing the rubbish off vacant lots, and planting many flowers, so that tourists from all over the world, who come to see the games, may enjoy our city.

I hope that many girls around my are (12) will write to me. I will do my best to answer their letters with interesting ones. I am interested in good books and outdoor sports. Betty S.

[This letter was, of course, written before the opening of the Olympic Games.—Ed.]

Auburn, Maine

Dear Editor:

It has been several years since I last wrote to the Mail Bag. I received such lovely correspondents then that I want more. I am interested in many things, especially books, languages and government. My knowledge of languages is rather limited, but that does not hinder my interest—rather, it enhances it. I know some French, and this summer I am studying German by myself. It really is fascinating.

I am also interested in travel and other lands, their government, growth, and especially present-day affairs. My own travels have not been so very extensive, but by means of books I have been almost everywhere.

Has anybody ever thought of having an international garden? It could be made most unusual and picturesque with flowers, trees and bushes—all grown from seeds exchanged among Mail Baggers.

I am 18 and a junior at Bates College in Lewiston, which I attend by means of trains—when I catch them. Madeline B.

[An international garden sounds an interesting idea, but some of the seeds may require considerable persuasion before falling in with it.—Ed.]

Freeport, Kansas

Dear Editor:

While I have written to the Mail Bag before and gained several interesting correspondents, I should like to receive many more, especially from Germany, because I am a German girl, but I shall be pleased to receive letters from girls everywhere.

I am nearly 17 years of age and interested in music, reading, sewing, quilting and horseback riding—especially music.

I run a filling station for my father who runs a garage. It is lots of fun and hard work—especially tires.

Freeport is a small town, 60 miles southwest of Wichita. I go to school in Anthony and am a junior in high school. When I finish high school, I am planning on going to Principia College in St. Louis.

Hoping to hear from girls everywhere, Shirley P.

Norwich, Norfolk, England

Dear Editor and Fellow Mail Baggers:

While on a holiday a few weeks ago I heard about a Monitor meeting which was to be held in one of the London churches. I discovered the name and address of the person issuing the tickets and managed to secure one. Then, on the day of the meeting, I journeyed to London by bus, via Ipswich and Colchester.

I have attended a number of different meetings on subjects, but I was never so interested as in this one; in fact it was a pity we had to close the meeting when we did. Four or five young people gave papers about the Monitor, how it helped them in their school work, and also told about their Mail Bag correspondence. After these speakers, two members of the European Management of the Monitor spoke about their work, and how the Monitor had grown so far as the European office was concerned.

I have been a Mail Bagger for the last three years. It's great fun, and I wouldn't miss it for anything. Two of my letters have been printed, but they only brought three pen-pals altogether. The other seven were gained by answering Mail Bag letters. Although I have never had the privilege of meeting any of my friends as had one or two of the speakers at the Monitor meeting, I have experienced the "next best" thrill—meeting a friend of one of my American friends.

For my holiday this year I bicycled up to London and then went down to Torquay, in beautiful Devonshire, "The Shire of the Sea Kings" for a week. After a glorious week there I returned to London for the last week of my holiday. There I saw the Trooping of the Colours in honour of the King's Birthday, and the Royal Military Tournament at Olympia. They were both wonderful shows. The former performed by the guards regiments and the latter by men of the army, navy and air force.

This letter is not a plea for correspondents, though I should like one or two letters from Spanish-speaking countries. I am just a beginner in that language.

I am very grateful to the Monitor for the wonderful friendships I have gained in the United States, Canada, Germany, India, Hong Kong, Japan and South America. This method certainly helps us to know more about other countries, and their people, and is a great step towards peace and real international friendship. Hugh B.

Beverly Hills, California

Dear Editor:

I have been thinking about writing to the Monitor for a long time and now I have finally found the time. I am so grateful to the Main Bag for supplying me with so many interesting correspondents. Only today I received a card informing me that a group of local Mail Bagers are meeting once a month to get acquainted and I am so anxious to meet more girls.

Beverly Hills is really a little independent city of its own, about eight miles from down town Los Angeles and about eight miles from Santa Monica, a lovely beach. It is really a residential district but there are a few shops and a small business section. It is great fun to drive up and down the streets and pick out the house that you like the best, only that is really hard because there are so many beautiful homes here. Every street in Beverly Hills is tree-lined which add much to the appearance of the city.

I am 15 and shall be a junior at Beverly Hills High School in September. I am interested most in reading and swimming and I should like to hear especially from girls in Florida and New York.

Betty H.

Terre Haute, Indiana

Dear Editor:

Is there room in your delightful corner for another Indiana girl? I should like so much to have some pen pals.

Terre Haute is rather a large town with many different amusements. I am 13 and attend the Woodrow Wilson Junior High School. My hobbies are dress designing, collecting paper dolls, tennis and reading. I should like to exchange postcards showing places of interest in our cities with my future pen pals. Rosemary H.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Women Always Have the Last Word

We've heard all our lives that women always have the last word in an argument. As to that, we don't know, for no good grocer ever argues with a customer.

But what interests us enormously is the fact that women do have the last word in buying for their families. We're told that they buy 85% of all the goods sold at retail in the United States. And, of course, we don't have to be told that they buy just about 100% of the food sold.

Which means that in our business we have 90,000 men, whose job is to make it easy for women to have the first, as well as the last, word. All of them cater to the food preferences of the American woman.

The food on A & P shelves is the kind of food that American women have asked for. And the A & P store in your neighborhood, as well as in many other neighborhoods, is there because great numbers of women want it there.

The Great ATLANTIC & PACIFIC Tea Co.

OUR DAILY FOOD, A & P's radio program for women who keep house, is broadcast every weekday morning at 8:45 and 9:30, Eastern Standard Time, over 48 N.B.C. stations.

THE HOME FORUM

A Castle of the Ants

IF YOU are interested in authentic architecture, more ancient in its fundamentals than the Pyramids, follow tht path between the two big oak trees, just beyond the end of the lily pond, in the general direction of over there. But you must follow it carefully or you may pass this mighty project altogether, without noticing it at all.

Follow the path between the two big oak trees, then, and take the first turning to the right. Twenty paces further you will come to the place where the robins nested last year, but you may not observe that because the remains of the nest are well hidden up among the oak leaves. You must take my word for the robins' nest, but ten paces or so to the left you can see the pile of grass clippings for yourself, and the brown snake who lives in them. Now you are getting near your destination and your troubles are nearly over. From the snake you go past the hole where the white rabbit used to live, from there to the wild apple tree, from the wild apple tree to the place where Nipper buries his bones, from that place to the wild lily patch, which will be in seed now, and there you are.

You must look carefully into the tall grass, though, or you will miss it, for the big log in which this vast undertaking is being carried on is like all other old, half-rotten fir logs, except for the large heap of sawdust lying at one end of it. That is your guide. Once you perceive the sawdust, the rest is easy.

It was the sawdust which first revealed the great work going forward in our midst, all unknown. We saw it one day, lying in a cone-shaped pile beside this old fir log, and wondered how it had remained there all the time since the tree was sawn down, years before we came to Middlebrook. It took us some minutes to discover the answer. As we watched the pile, we suddenly became aware of new particles of sawdust descending upon it in a continual shower. The mystery was solved when we examined the end of the log more closely.

In the end of the log are perhaps fifty quarter-inch holes, leading to a cavity within. At the mouth of each passage, a black ant appears intermittently, carrying a flake of sawdust as large as its own black, round head. This he drops down to the pile below, which, by now, is perhaps large enough to fill a four-gallon can. Within the old fir log a teeming civilization, older than Sumeria, is establishing a new kingdom.

There is no eight-hour day on this contract. Early in the morning, when the dawn is just breaking over the shoulder of our hill, and the robins are gathered at the pond for that quick morning plunge and jolly chorus before they seek abroad for breakfast, you will find this army of eager laborers already in the middle of the day's labors. At dusk, in the last rays of light, when the robins' chirp is growing weak and sleepy, the work is still going on in the fir log with the ceaseless energy of nature itself.

One, two, three at a time, the ants grope out of the darkness of their castle to the light, staggering under their loads. Far over the outer edge they thrust their shiny heads, holding fast to the log with their last pair of legs. Then, deliberately, they open their jaws sideways and drop their sawdust burden. Having whisked away any remains from their mouths with their front feet, they turn about and amble again into the gloom, like coal miners into a shaft. On their way they pass other miners, outbound, so it goes on.

So it has been going, this extensive mining and building, all summer and without apparent result, so far as outside appearances indicate, except that the sawdust pile continues to grow, ever so slowly. Inside you can only imagine what gilded chambers and vaulted halls are being prepared to house countless future generations of big, black ants. Perhaps, indeed, the work goes on forever, like some towering Gothic cathedral, to which each generation has added a new wing.

Left to themselves, the architects and their laborers carry forward their work systematically, without plans to help them, competent through immemorial knowledge. But, if you interfere with them, if you try to introduce your ideas into their mansion, they become hopelessly confused.

To test their capacity, we placed a twig in one of the main shafts and waited to see what they would do about it. The architects and foremen came hurrying out and gathered about in perplexity and despair. They climbed over the twig, inspected it from all angles and couldn't fathom it at all. Meanwhile the ordinary miners, confused in their direction by this change in the geography of the shaft, began to march over the twig and drop their sawdust down on the far side, within the shaft itself, instead of taking it to the dump outside. In a few minutes they had almost blocked the passage with litter before they could be stopped. On they went. Nothing could halt them, until they were crawling all over one another and rolling in the accumulated sawdust. The whole project seemed at a standstill. Had we not removed the twig just in time, they might have sealed themselves up in their mine forever. W. BRUCE HUTCHISON.

The Yangtse, Son of the Sea

One day as they marched he saw on the horizon far ahead of them a broad glittering band stretched out wide and smooth and shining, and Ko-sen wondered what it was and he asked an old soldier who marched in front of him.

"What is that glittering at the edge of the sky?"

And the old soldier to whom nothing was new said carelessly,

"That is nothing but the river."

"Is it the great river?" asked Ko-sen eagerly.

"Aye," said the old man, yawning and squinting at the sun to see how near noon it was and when he might hope for food. . . .

They marched three days along the edge of this great river, and Ko-sen thought he had never seen so entrancing a sight as boats upon the water. There was every sort of boat to be seen, and when the army halted at noon and at night Ko-sen sped over the fields and the flat shore land to the water's edge, and Fah-li panted behind him and then they stood together staring at all that was before them.

Both of them were inland lads who had never seen more water than can be collected in a pond or that can flow between the narrow dikes of a small and indolent canal where only little boats may go and these towed along the shore by a rope tied to the mast at one end, and the other end slung over a man's shoulder as he walks on the dike. But here on this river the boatmen harnessed the wind to their sails, and on these windy days of early winter and when the sun shone on full-spread sails the boats were so beautiful that Ko-sen's heart was lifted out of his body nearly and he thought exultantly,

"It is true that there is no country as fair as mine and none with such beautiful ships!"

Sometimes a steamer would come rushing past in a path of foam so that against the bank where they stood waves would leap up and splash and wet them with spray, and Fah-li laughed to feel the water on his face, and Ko-sen longed to know what secret power made this ship sail so fast.

Then seeing every kind of ship that was there, junk and steamship and rowboat and little painted sampans which one man paddles and which have great eyes painted on their prows so that when they drift along they look like gay water insects, and fishing boats swarming with flocks of cormorants, and great and heavy cargo boats which are filled with coal and grain from the mountains, and rafts of logs and bamboo which float down from the inner provinces with whole families encamped upon them for the many months they need to drift down to the big port cities, Ko-sen said to himself that he would like to live always by the river and watch this marvel of life that went on there, and he and Fah-li argued as to which boat they would choose each for his own if he could choose.—PEARL S. BUCK, in "The Young Revolutionist."

Courtesy the Leicester Galleries, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

La Cité, Paris: From an Etching by C. R. W. Nevinson

The Great Adventure

There are persons who guard their adventures as they do their lawns and flower beds, building a fence or a hedge of reserve around them, as much as to say, "Trespassers will be prosecuted." The man from Rhode Island who boarded last summer at Miss Walker's was like that. From the launching at ten a. m. of his wee craft—a rowboat with one sail—to his lonely returning at sunset, without a doubt his encounters with swells and currents, his frequent tacks, and his constant effort to avoid being stunned when the boom swung over, would have furnished enough of a log to interest all the summer colonists in the State of Maine. Whatever their nature, however, they remained for days his private property; and he did not deign to share them until his memorable struggle, one cloudless July morning, to get clear of the cove with the rudder innocently reposing on the floor in the stern of his frigate, rendered continued aloofness an ostentation and an absurdity. It was Lerm Taylor, the lobster trapper, who called his attention to the oversight, and the humiliation occasioned resulted in a subsequent freedom of speech which opened wide the gate to that particular garden of incident, wherein, for the remainder of the season, the other boarders at Miss Walker's roamed to their hearts' content, at breakfast and at supper.

There are others whose simple generosity impels them to lavish promiscuously all experiences which befall them, sudden or long awaited, startling or commonplace, upon the passer-by. Their plot of land brooks no wall nor any other boundary. They will clutch the sleeve of the stranger and importune him to wander at will over the rambling fields of their domain. To such as these an unusual enterprise is an opportunity to gather their friends about them and see to it that they are appropriately moved by the contemplated undertaking, whether it be a trip abroad, a ride upon a camel, a visit to the photographer, or a dive from the top of a water tower.

Then there are those who comprise a more quiet though sizable group, whose most stirring adventures, strangely enough, are vicarious pleasures. Of such was Sar' Anne. Her real name I never heard, but Sar' Anne will do nicely.

We met on a midland train. As she lurched into the compartment, just beyond Stockport, and dropped her two clothes baskets with sudden and alarming abandon between my feet and those of the young woman opposite, I reflected, for a moment only, on the disadvantages of third-class accommodation, but quickly outbalanced them mentally as the young woman moved nearer the window and smilingly made room for the dirty linen.

It was eight-thirty in the morning. Sar' Anne had evidently been to collect the laundry and was carrying it to her home, where it would soon be "possed" and scrubbed in steaming suds, mangled and pegged out to dry in the vigorous northern winds. And all with the most genial good nature. From the frank row of curling pins over her forehead, and the sleeves of her woolen vest, rolled up over her woolsey bodice, to the brass tips of her clogs, she was cordiality itself. She sank contentedly into the rough upholstery, bestowing as she did so upon the other passenger and myself a smile which lost none of its effectiveness for disclosing one solitary tooth. The red cheeks and merry eyes were irresistible.

She quickly ascertained that both she and the woman opposite to me were to leave the train at Staly Bridge, the latter to pursue her daily grind as ledger clerk "in cotton." Nothing spectacular about that, was the obvious conclusion, but I, and I chronicle the event without a tremor, had, by booking through to Ilkley, clothed myself with the glamour of the daring and the bold.

"Ilkley," cooed Sar' Anne, "Ee, that's a right long way." I murmured a faint accord and surreptitiously spread the Manchester Guardian over the labels on my American portmanteau.

"I've never been farther nor 'oodersfield," announced the friendly washer-woman. "My 'oosband's cousin 'enry lives at Sheepridge. Just fancy, now, me an' this lady'll be getting out at Staly Bridge, and you'll 'ave to ride through t' tunnel by yourself! 'ave you ever been through it afore?"

My negative answer increased her enthusiasm. She positively glowed.

"Oo, I wouldn't be you, Miss," was the pleased commentary. "It's three mile long. Two years last Boxing Day me an' Albert went to Sheepridge. If 'e 'adn't been with me I never could 'ave done it. And fancy you going by yerself!"

I endeavored to look adequately thrilled.

"Staly Bridge," called the guard. And out bumped Sar' Anne with her baskets, behind the cotton clerk. As she started down the platform she turned with a lingering glance of wonder and affection, such as might mingle in the countenance of one speeding a comrade about to swim the Channel or fly over the Atlantic. As the engine started again, her parting words floated up to me in an ecstatic purr. "I'd 'ave to 'ave somebody with me to go through that tunnel again."

A minute or two later I was in it, properly appalled of course at my inexcusable sang-froid. Many times since I have wondered if the few moments that it lasted would not have meant much more if Sar' Anne herself had remained to hold my hand. P. P. S.

Is This the Lark?

Is this the lark
Lord Shakespeare heard
Out of the dark
Of dawn? Is this the bird
That stirred
Lord Shakespeare's heart?

Is this the bird whose wing,
Whose rapturous antheming,
Rose up, soared radiant, became
Sharp flame
To Shelley listening
And made him sing,
Throbbing alone, aloof, feveredly apart,
His profuse strains of unpremeditated art?

To think that I should hear him now
Telling that single fiery rift of heaven a wild lark comes!
The fresh cool scent of earth yearns at the plough;
In short keen rapid flurries the woodpecker drums—
To think that I should hear that mad thing sliding
Along a smoking opal ladder!

Hear that inevitable deluge of music riding
Into the sun, richer now—fainter now—madder!
To think that I should hear and know
The song that Shelley heard, and Shakespeare, long ago!

—JOSEPH AUSLANDER, in "Sunrise Trumpets."

Fresh Fields

I gaze and gaze when I behold
The meadows springing green and gold.
I gaze, until my mind is naught
But wonderful and wordless thought!
Till, suddenly, surpassing wit,
Spontaneous meadows spring in it;
And I am but a glass between
Unwalked-in meadows, gold and green.

—OLIVER GOGARTY, in "Wild Apples."

IT IS no doubt a mark of success when an artist's work attains a note of individuality, and some personal characteristic is unconsciously intruded upon all he does. Those who are acquainted with Mr. Nevinson's work will recognize at once the Nevinson touch.

The severe lines and angularities of modern engineering and architectural structure appeal to this artist, and he does not disguise the fact. Indeed, one feels that the notion of these things being ugly has never reached him and he works in happy innocence. And yet it is possible that some would dismiss this print as unlovely. Even if the modern steel tracery of girders and struts were eliminated, one would still identify Nevinson by the severity of his pure black lines free of *retroussage*, and particularly of his delineation of types such as the couple strolling along the quay.

In a sense, the manner of treatment of his etching may be considered as distinctly that of a true painter, for he seeks to express color and full tonal quality with regard for pattern of light and shade and atmospheric perspective. In another sense, however, he may be considered the true etcher, for he seems to visualize his subjects instinctively in terms of etching. In short, his powers attain to true artistry, for he knows the possibilities and limitations of his media, and he feels the geometrical rhythm of things. The latter is obvious in his choice of constructional subject matter, but it is also evident in his rendering of trees, figure, landscape and even cloudscape. In his etching, the white surface of the paper is made to interpret, in a magical way, light and space, and the paper provides the key of highest light value by which all other tones are modulated.

The wonderful sense of open air and light imparted by this print is the secret of its beauty. This is created to a large extent through the subtle and truthful rendering of the values of tone by a most skillful hatching of lines. There is distance, depth and transparency in the expanse of water, while the tranquility of the Seine and the limpidity of its atmosphere are cleverly recorded. Moreover, there is a remarkable suggestion of the gray and green harmonies peculiar to Paris.

This view, seen from beneath the Pont des Arts, shows the much pictured and most interesting of Paris bridges, Pont Neuf, and a part of the Ile de la Cité. This is the oldest section of the city, where stands the Cathedral of Notre Dame and the Palais de Justice, with the seven-hundred-year-old Sainte Chapelle, whose spire can be seen in the center of the picture. This print helps to corroborate the impression recorded by Mr. Sisley Huddleston, who likens the Ile de la Cité, "in shape, to a great stone ship," adding cleverly that: "The Ile Saint Louis following in its wake is also shaped like a ship—a smaller ship, a ship with lower decks, a ship not so recently repainted and refitted for its eternal voyage on the Seine." The stone bow, occupied by the triangular site of the Vert Galant, is readily recognized to the right of the picture.

"КАК МИЛЫ*ЖИЛИЩА ТВОИ"

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

ПСАЛМЫ полны ярких выражений, которые приковывают внимание читателя, приводят к интересным и глубоким размышлениям и ведут мысль по новым и полезным путям. Первый стих восемьдесят четвертого Псалма один из таких: "Как вожделенны (милы) жилища Твои, Господь сил!" Слово "милый" очень хорошее слово, когда оно относится к людям. В словаре мы находим следующее определение этого слова: "обладающий приятным, располагающим к себе характером, достойный любви."

Подумаем теперь о том, что выражают слова "жилища Твои" (Божии) не в обычном толковании, как храма молитвы, а в том смысле в каком ими пользуется Павел в своем послании к Коринфянам, "Разве не знаете, что вы храм Божий, и Дух Божий живет в вас?" Тот, кто хочет чтобы его сознание было подобно храму Божьему, должен восприять те духовные качества, которыми обуславливается мягкий и добрый характер и которые приносят мир и гармонию.

Искренно и непрерывно стараться быть добрым и непорочным есть молитва, как ее понимает Христианская Наука. В своей книге озаглавленной "No and Yes" на странице 39, Mrs. Eddy пишет: "Истинная молитва заключается не в том, чтобы просить Бога о любви, а в том чтобы уметь любить и в эту любовь включать все человечество." Трудно дать молитве определение более простое, более широкое и более удобопонятное. Для нас является однако неожиданностью, трудность—и подчас не малая, предстоящей пред нами задачи, когда мы начинаем молиться согласно этому определению.

Люди обыкновенно считают, что не все одарены милым, располагающим к себе характером. Христианская Наука же учит нас о совершенстве и праведности истинного духовного человека созданного по образу и подобию Божию, истинный человек безупречен, целостен и ни в чем не нуждается. В этой непреложной истине последователь Христианской Науки находит поддержку и утешение и начинает проводить истину эту в жизнь. Тому кто учится любить необходимо освободить сознание свое от наклонности к сварливости, придирчивости и от терзаний страха, он должен всецело наполнить сознание доверием к Богу и любовью к ближнему своему,— и сделав это, внимать вдохновению, которое приносит с собой сознание того, что человек есть сын Божий, а Бог—Отец-Мать всего. Искренно стараясь воспринять добро и проявлять его мы испытываем и готовность и желание покинуть зло раз на всегда.

Подвижение вперед не всегда заметно день ото дня, но стоит лишь оглянуться назад на прошедшие годы, чтобы увидеть, что мы ушли далеко вперед и закрепили за собой некоторые вехи. Наблюдая деревья и цветы мы видем, что развитие растения, от семени до полной зрелости, происходит в известном порядке, согласном с, так называемыми законами природы. Также и мы не сразу достигаем высоты идеала нашего. Жизнь Иисуса Христа является для нас совершенным примером а Христианская Наука дает нам правила для следования ему. И хотя нам быть может и предстоит борьба с ложными привычками, мы всеже совершили многое сделав определенный вдвиг.

Одна последовательница Христианской Науки однажды тяжело заболела. В то время она уже начинала усваивать истинное значение молитвы и старалась научиться любить. Однажды утром ей нужно было исполнить свои обычные домашние обязанности. Она принялась за работу с благодарностью в сердце и стараясь поднятся мысленно над повседневным однообразием жизни. Работая она думала с новым интересом о том как Иисус очистил храм от менял, и это размышление исцелило ее. Ей вспомнились слова на 142 странице основного руководства Христианской Науки "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Как во времена Иисуса, так и теперь, тирания и гордость должны быть изгнаны из храма, а смирение и божественная Наука приняты в лоно. Эта начинающая последовательница Христианской Науки искренно молилась, чтобы избавиться от всего того, что хоть сколько нибудь могло помешать непорочному отражению Любви. Продолжая думать о том как Иисус изгнал из храма менял, она припомнила, что именно после того, как храм был очищен от жадности и скупости, народ приступивший к Иисусу получил исцеление. Как в те времена так и теперь,—избавляясь от дурных наклонностей и от наущений ала мы познаем ту глубокую радость которую не могут доставить нам никакие земные наслаждения.

Сколь утешительно знать, что можно и молиться и получать ответ на молитву. Мы должны укоренить мысли наши в почве любви. "Когда смирение и божественная Наука" приняты в лоно мы радуемся и благодарны при самом незначительном проявлении любви а также и тогда, когда нам представляется хотя бы малейший случай делать добро и быть добрым. А радость и благодарность преумножаются, когда мы лелеем и поддерживаем эти чувства. Итак характер постепенно улучшается и смягчается. И наступит время, когда все будут петь вместе с Псалмопевцем: "Как вожделенны (милы) жилища Твои Господь сил!"

*Слово "вожделенны" заменено словом "милы," которое ближе к английскому тексту.

Справки относительно литературы Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки. (The Christian Science Publishing Society.)

Gathering Dusk

He threw up the window and leaned out. Dusk had gathered thick. The farm buildings and the wheelhouse were all dim and bluish; the apple trees but a blurred wilderness; the air smelled of wood smoke from the kitchen fire. One bird going to bed later than the others was uttering a half-hearted twitter, as though surprised at the darkness. From the stable came the snuffle and stamp of a feeding horse. And away over there was the loom of the moor, and away and away the shy stars which had not as yet full light, pricking white through the deep blue heavens. A quavering owl hooted. Ashurst drew a deep breath. What a night to wander out in! A padding of unshod hoofs came up the lane, and three dim, dark shapes passed—ponies on an evening march. . . .

A bat went fluttering past, uttering its almost inaudible "chip, chip." Ashurst held out his hand; on the upturned palm he could feel the dew. Suddenly from overhead he heard little burring boys' voices, little thumps of boots thrown down, and another voice, crisp and soft—the girl's putting them to bed, no doubt: and nine clear words: "No, Rick, you can't have the cat in bed"; then came a skirmish of giggles and gurgles, a soft slap, a laugh so low and pretty that it made him shiver a little. A blowing sound, and the glim of the candle which was fingering the dusk above, went out; silence reigned. —From "The Apple Tree," by JOHN GALSWORTHY, in "Caravan."

Amiable Tabernacles

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Psalms are replete with pointed utterances which arrest the attention of the reader and lead to interesting and thorough meditation, guiding into new and helpful channels of thought. The first verse of the eighty-fourth Psalm is such a one: "How amiable are thy tabernacles, O Lord of hosts!" The word "amiable," when descriptive of people, is a happy one. A dictionary defines it, in fact, as "pleasing in disposition; worthy of love." Now let the word "tabernacle" be considered apart from its usual meaning as a house of worship, and used as Paul employed it when he asked the Corinthians, "Know ye not that ye are the temple of God, and that the Spirit of God dwelleth in you?" If one would have his consciousness the temple of God, how necessary to invite in the sweetness and excellence of disposition which make for harmony and peace!

The sincere and unceasing effort to be always good and pure is prayer as taught by Christian Science. In her book entitled "No and Yes" (p. 39), Mrs. Eddy says, "True prayer is not asking God for love; it is learning to love, and to include all mankind in one affection." It would be difficult to produce a definition of prayer that is more simple, more comprehensive, and more practical; and it occasions surprise when an individual discovers that he has a continuous, and at times an arduous, task before him as he begins to pray without ceasing, according to this simple rule.

Not everyone is blessed, according to humar standards, with a lovable disposition. But Christian Science teaches that the real, spiritual man, as the image and likeness of God, is already perfect and upright; already honest, completely whole, lacking nothing. The student is sustained and comforted by this irrevocable truth, and starts to prove it. The one who is learning to love needs to empty his consciousness of all contentious and quarrelsome thoughts and fearful worries, needs to fill his consciousness to repletion with confidence in God and love for his neighbor; ther listen quietly and expectantly for the inspiration which reveals man as the offspring of God, and God as the Father-Mother of all. Every conscientious effort to understand and express good implies a willingness to part with evil and includes a conscientious effort to relinquish it.

Progress may not always be easily discernible from day to day, but as one reviews the intervening years advancement is apparent and certain waymarks are noted. As we observe the trees and flowers, we see that the unfolding of the plant from seed to maturity is orderly according to the so-called laws of nature. We do not reach at one bound the height of our ideals. We have the perfect model in the life of Christ Jesus, and the rules of attainment as laid down in Christian Science. But, even though there may yet be some struggles with wrong habits, we have done much when a definite start has been made.

A student of Christian Science was once confronted with a severe physical difficulty. She was beginning to grasp something of the true nature of prayer, and was striving to learn to love. There was the usual morning work to be done. With some gratitude, and with thought busily soaring above the material routine, the first task was attempted. The account of Jesus' clearing the temple of the money-changers was pondered with awakened interest and healing effect. The words from page 142 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," were recalled: "As in Jesus' time, so to-day, tyranny and pride need to be whipped out of the temple, and humility and divine Science to be welcomed in." This young student prayed earnestly to be freed from whatever would interfere in the slightest degree with the pure reflection of Love. It was further recalled that after the temple was cleared of greed and avarice, the people came to Jesus and received healing. Likewise; today, we who are eliminating evil tendencies and suggestions gain a higher joy than material pleasures can ever bestow.

It is very satisfying to know that one may pray and receive an answer to his prayer. Thought must be "rooted and grounded in love." When "humility and divine Science" are welcomed in, the smallest act of kindness, the least opportunity to do and be good, are greeted with joy and gratitude; and these expand, when faithfully tended and nourished. Gradually, dispositions are thus improved and sweetened, so that all may eventually sing with the Psalmist, "How amiable are thy tabernacles, O Lord of hosts!"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian.]

Mountain Water

You have taken a drink from a wild fountain
Early in the year;
There is nowhere to go from the top of a mountain
But down, my dear;
And the springs that flow on the floor of the valley
Will never seem fresh or clear
For thinking of the glitter of the mountain water
In the feathery green of the year.

—SARA TEASDALE, in "Dark of the Moon."

Mr. Gladstone's Bag of Books

Mr. Gladstone called oftener at that shop of Westall's across the way than on me, for Mr. Westall's collection of theological works could not be rivalled. When the "G. O. M." entered the shop Mr. Westall would lead him in state to a corner where a wall of books sheltered him from the vulgar gaze that was already making itself a nuisance outside on the quickly crowding pavement. The old bookseller was, I believe, a capital man at his trade, although it is said he had never read a book. However, he would take up some heavy old religious work and say: "Mr Gladstone, I have saved this book for you. I have not read it myself, but am told that it will suit you. Now, sir, just sit in the chair behind them books, and you can just enjoy yourself and tell me whether you would like to keep it. They tell me it's a 'find'."

Other premiers have entered my own unpretentious portals, but I would give Gladstone first place as a learned bookman who was also a politician, except, perhaps, Lord Morley of Blackburn. Mr. Gladstone had wide interests and sympathies outside his theology. His scholarship, or the little of it I was privileged to see, was profound. True, I remember selling him an old hymnology more clearly than I remember selling him anything else, but I know there were others. Greek life and literature (including his favourite Homer) and Latin classics were merely a holiday study, and he kept himself well-informed about the writings of his contemporaries. Or shall we say, they kept him well-informed! His familiar bag, which he always carried with him on his journeys to a bookshop, was not merely used to take away books. He received so many gift copies from the authors of his time that, having no room for their storage, he would bring a dozen with him for the purpose of exchange, perhaps for a single volume more to his liking. . . .

I was told a very amusing story by Mr. Westall arising out of one of Mr. Gladstone's visits with his bag of books. A customer less eminent examined the volumes Mr. Gladstone had sold, immediately after the great man's departure. The book he selected and purchased had an enhanced interest on account of its interesting inscription from the author to Mr. Gladstone. The purchaser went rejoicing on his way with no thought of the perturbation of mind which was to follow for old Mr. Westall. For the turnover had been too prompt. The transaction had only just taken place when Mr Gladstone returned to impress upon Mr. Westall his customary request that his name or the inscriptions to him should be removed from the books before they were offered for sale. Thereupon the forgetful bookseller remembered the rule, and was greatly concerned on account of a sale which, had it come to light, would look uncomfortably like a delinquency on his part. For a long time the bookseller's strenuous endeavour to recover the volume was evenly matched by a resolve on the purchaser's part to keep it! That the latter had the proverbial nine points of the law in his favour, and rather more, must be conceded. But finally he relented. A highly-priced book on Mr. Westall's shelves excited his interest and he was by no means averse to an exchange. Thus the affair ended to the satisfaction of both parties.—From "Forty Years in My Bookshop," by WALTER T. SPENCER.

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STOCKS SURGE FORWARD WITH MUCH BUOYANCY

Profit-Taking Cuts Down Extreme Gains—Volume of Business Big

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—The bull market in stocks rolled up further impressive advances in the stock market today before the pressure of profit-taking became great enough to bring a substantial setback.

Price averages at the peak of the rally indicated an appreciation in quoted value since the lows of a few weeks ago of about 50 per cent, unprecedented in recent market history for a like period of time, so profit-taking was not surprising.

The late tone was steady, the turnover was around 3,500,000 shares.

Extreme gains of 3 to 4 points in American Can, American Telephone, Case, Auburn and Union Pacific, were reduced to 1 to 2 points. Allied Chemical rose nearly 6, then fell back 4. Santa Fe sold up 2, then more than lost its rise.

U. S. Steel lost most of a 2¾-point rise. Motion pictures were firm in the afternoon, however, Loews rising more than 3.

The sweeping advance in shares since early July has surpassed even the expectations of the bulls, and has evidently been greatly facilitated by efforts of the bears to fight the rise. Many skeptical traders, reading second quarter earnings statements showing many prominent corporations running far into the red, were unable to foresee anything in the way of a sustained rally, regardless of the market's technical position.

Demand From Abroad

What took them off guard more than anything else, apparently, was the steady demand for American stocks which came from abroad, after the Lausanne agreement, and the end of the raid upon America's monetary gold stock. The market, therefore, has been pushed up by successive waves of short covering, almost from the start. Brokerage loan figures, nevertheless, have indicated a substantial amount of good buying for cash.

The recent phases of the advance have been helped by growing bullishness on commodities, notably wheat. A number of miscellaneous staples have been creeping higher. Today saw good gains in such items as rubber, lead, and in the Chicago market, butter and eggs. Copper was a little firmer, quoted ⅛ cent higher at 5⅝ cents a pound in the domestic market, which, of course, is still far below the average production costs.

Petroleum and gasoline constitute one line that has returned to a level permitting producers and refiners to show profits once more, which accounts for the fact that Standard of New Jersey and some other leading oil shares have been able to register new high prices for the year.

Around its peak levels of today, the market had recovered roughly half of its extreme loss of the latest phase of liquidation, of the March-June period. Previous rebounds in the bear market have been halted at about this level on the way back, so chart readers will anxiously watch the trend over the next week or two to see if this recovery will be different.

Bond Market Strong

Bonds trailed the stock market on the upward climb today. While there was active buying in all categories price changes generally were small, and the bouyancy that characterized junior securities was absent.

Speculative railroad loans again were the center of interest although some utilities were in demand at higher quotations. A number of rubber company bonds advanced a point or more, and several power and light corporation issues improved moderately.

Rail obligations that displayed strength included some of Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & North Western, Erie, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, Nickel Plate, New York Central, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific and Union Pacific. Bonds of Santa Fe, St. Paul, Canadian Pacific, Frisco and several others were inclined to hesitancy at one time.

Issues of International Telephone were the star performers of the utilities. The debentures 5s and 4½s advanced around 2 points in heavy trading. Western Unions were also higher. Firmness was shown by consolidated Gas 5½s, American & Foreign Power 5s and Utility Power & Light debenture 5½s.

Dodge Bros. 6s came into popularity, gaining a point or more, along with Goodyear 5s and United States Rubber 5s. Most of the oils were steady, but showed little disposition to add to their recent advances.

United States Government securities were unusually quiet, but their price changes held to minor fractions. There was a somewhat better tone to the foreign department. While the Germans were slightly easier, gains were recorded by bonds of Australia, Austria, Bolivia, France, Italy and Japan.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
September	.51⅜	.52½	.50⅝	.50¾	..
December	.55	.55⅞	.53¾	.54½	+1¼
May	.59½	.60¼	.58¼	.58⅜	..

Corn

September	.31⅜	.32½	.31⅜	.31¾	+⅜
December	.32¼	.32⅞	.31⅜	.31¾	..
May	.36¼	.37⅛	.35½	.35¾	—¼

Oats

September	.17⅛	.17⅜	.17⅛	.17½	..
December	.19¾	.20¼	.19¾	.19⅞	+ ⅛
May	.22½	.22¾	.22¼	.22⅝b	..

Lard

September	4.90	4.97	4.95	4.95a	+ .05
January	4.40	4.42	4.40	4.40a	+ .05

a—Asked. b—Bid.

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
September	.46¼	.44½	.44⅜	+1¼
December	.48⅞	.46⅞	.47⅛	+1¼
May	.52½	.50⅞	.51½	+½

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	.59¾	.58¼	.58¼	..
December	.61	.59⅝	.59⅞	+ ⅜
May	.65½	.64⅛	.64	+ ⅜

THURSDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Aug. 3
9¼	2¼	..	Abitibi Pow & P	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
9¼	2	..	Abitibi pf	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
24	10	.20	Abraham & Str	100	14½	14½	14½	..
5¾	1¾	..	Adams Express	11000	4½	4	4¼	..
70	32	..	Adams Exp pf	10	40	40	40	..
13	3	1	Addressograph	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9½
3½	1⅛	..	Advance Rumely	200	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
16⅛	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	2200	8¼	8	8	7¾
62½	30⅛	4½†	Air Reduction	12200	47⅝	45¾	46	45¾
2	⅜	..	Airway Elec App	100	1	⅞	⅞	..
16¾	7⅜	.50	Alaska-Juneau	15100	11⅜	10¼	11	10⅜
3½	⅜	..	Alleghany Corp	4100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
7⅜	⅜	..	Allegh pf w xxx	200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2
10½	⅜	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
6½	⅜	..	Allegh pf ww XL	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
13	3½	..	Alleghany Steel	20	8	8	8	..
87½	42½	.60	Allied Chem	51000	68¼	63¼	66	63½
119	96½	7	Allied Chem pf	100	111½	111½	111½	100½
13¾	4	..	Allis Chalmers	4200	8	7⅝	7¾	6⅝
17⅜	12	2	Amerada	1400	18½	17½	18½	18
9½	3½	..	Am Ag Ch Del	200	7	6¾	6¾	..
12	8¾	..	Am Bank Note	3300	13	12	12¾	12
47	27	.3	Am Bank Note pf	10	44	42	42½	..
85½	26¾	.60	Am Brake S&F	200	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	13
90	40	7	Am Brake S&F pf	40	74½	74	74½	67
123⅞	29⅝	5†	Am Can	84000	48¾	42¾	43⅝	42⅝
129	93½	7	Am Can pf	400	109	107¾	108	104¼
9¾	3⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	1300	9¾	9¼	9¼	8½
39⅞	18	7	Am Car & F pf	140	32¾	31	32	31¾
6	1⅞	2	Am Chain	400	3	3	3	..
26	7	..	Am Chain pf	100	10	10	10	..
37⅞	18	3†	Am Chicle	400	29¼	29	29	29
16	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	2200	16	15½	15½	15⅜
5	1	..	Am Encaustic T	100	3½	3½	3½	3¼
10½	2¾	..	Am European	400	5¾	5½	5¾	..
3¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	14900	5¾	4¾	4⅞	5
33	3¾	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	10⅞	10½	10½	10
38½	3	..	Am & For Pow 7	700	14	13½	13½	13½
17¼	2¾	..	Am & For Pow 2pf	700	13½	8½	8½	8¾
2½	1	..	Am Hide & L	100	2	2	2	..
12	8	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	10	10	10	..
21⅝	5	2	Am Ice	3700	9⅞	7⅝	7⅞	9¾
68	40	6	Am Int pf	400	42	41¼	41¾	..
8½	2½	..	Am International	6100	5¾	5	5	4¾
3	¼	..	Am La France	100	¼	¼	¼	8½
10½	3⅜	..	Am Locomotive	4200	10½	9	9	9¼
44⅜	19⅝	7	Am Loco pf	400	35	34	34½	33
3⅜	1	..	Am Mach & Met	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
6⅝	1½	..	Am Metal	4300	4	3½	3⅞	3⅝
19½	6½	..	Am Metal 6%	20	12½	11½	12½	12½
33	7⅞	1½	Am News	10	20	19½	20	19½
16⅞	6	1	Am Power & Lt	18700	7⅞	6⅞	7⅛	7⅜
50	15½	6	Am U&L 6% pf	1900	33½	30	31	24
49¾	10	..	Am P&L pf A	400	31	34⅜	29	23⅝
8½	3⅜	..	Am Radiator	11200	6⅜	5⅝	6	6¼
13	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	2300	8¼	7⅞	8	8¼
29¼	13⅜	3	Am Safety Razor	100	20	20	20	19⅝
18⅝	5½	..	Am Smelt & Ref	24500	15½	13⅜	14⅜	13⅜
15	5	..	Am Smelt&R 2pf	400	30¾	29½	29½	29
85	22	..	Am Smelt & R pf	700	43	42½	43	42½
8¾	3	..	Am Steel Fdries	3200	8	7⅝	7⅞	7¾
36¾	20	2½†	Am Stores	1200	32¾	30⅝	32¼	30
29¼	13	2	Am Sugar Ref	1800	25¾	25	25¾	23½
137⅜	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	87500	100⅛	96⅛	98⅜	96⅜
34½	11	2	Am Wat W&E	14400	21½	19¼	19½	18⅝
75	27	6	Amm Wat pf 6	400	60	58¾	60	50
31	17	2	Amm WW&E ct	400	17	16½	17	16
6	4	..	Am Woolen	400	4¾	4	4¼	4
30⅞	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	100	26¾	24¾	24¾	26½
3¾	1¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	3¾	3½	3½	3½
23	10	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	400	20	19	19	..
12¾	3	..	Anaconda Cop	34600	9¼	8¼	8⅝	7⅞
17⅝	5½	1.20	Anchor Cap	700	10	9½	9¾	9¾
74	40	6½	Anchor Cap pf	20	52½	52	52	48¼
4¾	1⅝	..	Andes Copper	100	2	2	2	..
12	7	1	Archer Daniels	500	11⅛	11	11⅛	..
46	24	7	Armour Del pf	400	46	44½	44½	45
2	⅜	..	Armour Ill A	2100	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
1⅞	⅜	..	Armour Ill B	100	¾	¾	¾	..
14⅜	3½	..	Armour Ill pf	200	9½	9¼	9¼	9½
3	1	..	Arnold Constable	300	3	3	3	..
2⅝	⅜	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	1½	1½	1½	..
8¼	3	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	5⅜	4¾	5	5½
35	15½	7	Asso Dry G 2pf	400	21	17	17	15
94	17⅞	..	Atchison T&SF	41100	37½	34½	34⅞	38½
86	35	5	Atchison pf	1400	60	58	58	55
41½	9¾	..	Atl Coast Line	100	58	58	58	..
18⅞	15	1	Atl Refining	21600	16⅞	16	16	16½
25½	2¾	1	Atlas Powder	100	13	11	11	13¾
41¾	28¾	4†	Auburn Auto	27800	70¾	64¼	66½	66
16	11½	1	Austin Nichols A	20	13½	13½	13½	..
3½	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	3400	3	2⅞	3	3

—B—

8½	2	..	Baldwin Loco	1400	7¼	6⅝	6⅞	7¼
24½	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	500	21⅜	21	21	22⅜
21⅞	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	14000	9⅝	8¾	9	9¼
11⅞	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1300	14½	14	14¼	13
59½	56	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	70	70	70	..
57⅜	33⅜	..	Barnsdall A	9100	5¾	5⅜	5⅝	5⅞
43½	10	2	Beatrice Cream	400	22	21	21	21½
44¾	24⅛	3	Beech-Nut Pack	2100	39½	38⅜	39½	37
41⅞	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	14700	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	7½
24⅜	6	..	Best & Co	3100	10¾	9¾	9¾	10⅛
24⅜	11¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	10700	19¾	17¾	18¾	19⅜
44	16¼	..	Beth Steel pf	100	37	34½	35½	34½
17⅛	5	..	Bohn Alum & Br	2200	10½	9½	9½	9⅜
7	⅝	..	Booth Fisheries	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
43⅛	20	2	Borden	13100	28⅞	27	27	28½
8	4½	..	Borg Warner	4500	8¼	7½	7½	7¾
9½	4	..	Boston & Maine	400	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
11¼	2⅞	..	Briggs Mfg	4200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛	4½
14⅛	4	1	Briggs & Strat	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
18	1¼	..	Brockway	400	½	½	½	..
50¼	10⅜	..	Brooklyn Man T	31500	24½	22½	22½	22⅜
78⅜	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	2500	60	58½	58¾	58⅜
85½	4½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	70¾	69¼	70⅜	69¼
36	25	3	Brown Shoe	400	30	28¾	29¾	..
110½	101	7	Brown Shoe pf	10	100	100	100	..
3	1⅛	..	Bruns Terminal	400	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
5	2½	..	Bucyrus Erie	200	3½	3½	3½	..
8⅞	2⅞	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	700	5¾	5¼	5⅜	5
2¾	½	..	Budod Mfg	300	1	⅞	1	..
14	3½	..	Budd Mfg pf	20	8	4⅞	5	4⅜
4½	..	..	Budd Wheel	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
7⅜	2⅛	..	Bullard	400	5	4⅝	4⅝	..
3½	1⅛	..	Bulova Watch	100	2½	2½	2½	..
22⅞	1	..	Burns Bros A	100	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
13	6¼	.80	Burroughs Add	5100	9¾	9¼	9¼	9⅜
21¾	3½	..	Bush Terminal	100	6	6	6	5⅝
65	8⅞	7	Bush Term deb	10	18	17½	18	17½
85	11¾	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	20	38	37¼	38	35¼
1¼	½	..	Butte Con & Zinc	100	1	1	1	..
4⅞	½	..	Butte & Superior	13	1	1	1	..
19	7	..	Butterick	200	3	3	3	..
			Byers	9300	13⅞	12⅞	13	13½

—C—

11⅞	4⅛	..	Calif Packing	300	9¼	9	9	8¾
½	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅛
7½	2½	..	Campbell Wy & C	100	4½	4½	4½	..
4	1⅜	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	3⅜	3½	3½	3⅜
13½	6	1.20	Canada Dry	2500	11⅜	11	11	11½
20⅝	6½	1½	Canadian Pacific	9100	13½	13	13⅜	13¼
20	10⅜	1.60	Cannon Mills	200	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	12¼
43⅞	16⅞	..	Case Thresh	59100	38¼	34½	35⅜	35
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	2700	8¾	8½	8⅝	8⅝
18⅜	7⅜	1½	Celanese Corp	1700	3¾	3	3⅜	3
78	50½	..	Central RR of NJ.	100	50½	50½	50½	..
61¾	23½	..	Century Ribbon	600	5½	5½	5½	5¾
15	3⅞	..	Cerro de Pas	11700	9½	8¾	9	9½
9	1½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	700	4	3¾	4	4
20⅞	4¼	2	Chesapeake Corp	4600	8⅞	8¼	8½	8½
31½	9¾	2½	Ches. & Ohio	35100	17⅞	15⅞	16⅞	15⅞
2	½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	100	2½	1½	1½	..
4⅞	1¼	..	Chi & Gt West	600	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	..
15½	1½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	300	7	6¾	6¾	7
5¼	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	300	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
15¼	1¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	2800	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2
12⅝	2	..	Chi & N'western	1000	5½	4¾	4¾	5¼
31	5	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	11	11	11	11¼
6¾	1	..	Chi Pneu Tool	600	3⅜	2⅞	3	3
11⅞	2½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	400	6½	5⅞	6⅛	5⅝
16⅜	1½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	400	4¾	4½	4½	4⅝
24½	2	..	Chi RI&P 6%	100	7	7	7	6⅝
27¼	4¼	..	Chi RI&P 7%	100	8	8	8	..
14	6½	2	Chi Yellow Cab	100	8½	8½	8½	..
7½	1½	..	Childs Company	200	3½	3	3¼	3⅞
15⅜	5	1	Chrysler	46800	10	9¼	9⅝	9¼
21½	11⅛	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	500	14¾	14	14¼	14
68	50	6½	City Ice & F pf	30	54½	54½	54½	..
2⅛	..	..	City Stores	300	½	½	½	..
60	50½	3.20	Cleve & Pitts	40	50½	50½	50½	..
31½	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	700	14⅜	13⅞	14	13⅜
10⅞	2¾	..	Collins & Aikman	600	5½	5½	5½	5½
12⅜	2⅞	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	400	7⅜	7	7	7
17	4¼	..	Colo & Southern	300	9¼	8¾	9¼	..
16⅛	4¼	1a	Columbia Gas	9800	10⅞	10	10½	10¼
79	40	6	Columbia G pf A	200	62	60	62	59¾
41⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	334700	28¼	25½	25¾	25
8	4½	..	Columbia Pic vtc	1400	9½	8	8½	8½
11	3⅜	.50	Comm Credit	500	6½	5⅞	6⅛	5⅝
68⅞	40	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	140	60	58¼	58½	57⅜
20¾	10½	2	Comm Cred pf B	200	15½	15½	15½	..
27⅞	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	400	18⅛	17¾	18	18
10¼	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	16700	8	7¾	7¾	7⅞
4⅞	1⅜	..	Comwith & So	21600	2¾	2½	2⅝	2½
68½	37⅜	6	Comwith &S 6pf	300	48¾	47	48	..
11	6½	1	Congoleum Nairn	1900	9⅛	8½	9	9
13	3	..	Consol Film Ind	100	2	2	2	..
68¾	31½	4	Consol Film I pf	300	5⅝	5¼	5¼	5¼
95	72⅜	5	Consol Gas	51900	51¼	48¾	49	49
10⅜	5	1	Consol Gas pf	600	90	82¾	88¾	89
36⅛	16	3	Consol Laundries	900	6¾	6⅛	6⅜	6⅜
8½	4	..	Consol Oil	16700	7⅞	7¼	7⅜	7⅜
11½	2⅞	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	4	4	4	3½
27	1½	..	Consol Textile	100	½	½	½	½
1½	⅛	..	Container A	100	½	½	½	½
1	2½	..	Cont Baking A	1500	5½	5	5	5
47¾	24½	6	Cont Baking B	300	1	⅞	1	1
111	17⅝	..	Cont Baking pf	100	37	37	37	36½
25½	6¾	1.20	Cont Can	11600	26	24	25¼	25½
1¾	⅜	..	Cont Insurance	2600	15¾	14⅞	15½	14⅜
7	3⅜	..	Cont Motors	600	2	1	1	1⅜
47⅜	24¾	3	Cont Oil	9400	7	6¾	6⅞	6¾
4¾	1⅝	..	Corn Products	9700	39½	38¾	38¾	39¼
23	13½	2†	Coty	4100	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
15⅞	7¾	1.20	Cream of Wheat	300	18¼	18	18⅛	17½
37	21	4	Crown Cork & S	400	9½	9½	9½	8¾
2¼	½	..	Crown Will Fsp	80	1	1	1	..
23½	6	..	Crown Zellerbach	100	2	2	2	..
49½	15	..	Crucible Steel	100	14	14	14	..
2	⅜	..	Crucible Steel pf	20	28	28	28	25
11¾	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	400	2½	1½	1¾	1½
35½	20	2½	Cuban Am S pf	90	11¾	11¾	11¾	10
31	7	..	Cudahy Packing	1400	30	30	30	30
86	47	7	Curtis Publishing	1700	16⅜	15¼	15½	15
2¾	⅞	..	Curtis Pub pf	300	63	62¾	63	62
3⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	4800	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
			Curtiss-Wright A	500	2⅜	2½	2½	2⅜

—D—

5¼	1	..	Davison Chem	100	3½	3⅜	3½	..
5¼	4	.60	Davega Stores	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
15¼	6¼	.40	Deere &Co pf	900	10	9½	10	9
89½	32	9	Del & Hudson	1600	56	54½	54⅝	54
28¾	8½	..	Del Lack & W	1600	26	24½	24⅝	24
9	1½	..	Denver R G pf	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
122	54	6	Detroit Edison	600	81	79	81	80
14½	7	..	Devoe & Rey A	100	9	9	9	..
113⅜	77½	1.20	Dome Mines	900	10⅝	10	10¼	10
15⅞	12	1	Diamond Match	1100	16½	16½	16½	16½
18	11¼	1.50	Dominion Stores	400	15¼	15	15	..
13⅞	5	1	Douglas A	3000	6⅝	6	6	..
23	5	3	Dresser A	200	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅛
59¾	22	3	du Pont de Nem	67000	32⅞	30⅞	31⅜	30¾
105	80¾	6	du Pont deb	400	89	88½	89	88¾

—E—

87⅞	35¼	5	Eastman Kodak	22400	51¾	49	50¼	49¼
119½	104¾	6	Eastman Kod pf	30	111	111	111	..
8	3	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	700	5½	5	5	4⅝
1¼	⅛	..	Eitingon Schild	200	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
32⅜	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	3800	15½	14½	14¾	14
2½	½	..	Elec Boat	300	1¼	1	1	..
4	⅞	..	Elec & Mus Ind	900	2¼	1½	2	1⅞
15⅜	2⅝	..	Elec Pow & Lt	19100	6	5½	5½	5½
64	10⅜	7	Elec Pow & L pf	1900	20⅞	19¼	19¼	19
53⅛	8¼	6	El Pw&L 6 pf	1400	19½	16⅜	16⅜	17½
33¼	12⅝	3	Elec Sto Battery	800	24¼	24	24¼	23½
36⅛	16	3	Endicott Johnson	200	36	36	36	..
25	4	1	Engineers Pub S	400	8	8	8	..
61¾	25	6	Engineers US 6pf	200	40	38	40	..
87	18	8½	Engineers PS pf	100	40	40	40	..
19	12	1½	Equitable Off Bg	300	13	12¼	13	..
11	2	..	Erie RR	900	5½	5¼	5½	4¾
13¼	2⅜	..	Erie RR 1pf	600	5¾	5½	5¾	5¼

1932 Range Div. High Low In $

				Sales	High	Low	Last	Aug. 3
9¼	2	..	Erie RR 2pf	200	4½	4	4½	..
9¼	2	..	2e Eureka Vacuum	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..

—F—

47¾	18	7	Fairbanks M pf	10	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
64	30	8	Fed Lt &Tr pf	30	42	42	42	..
3	½	..	Fed Screw W	600	1	1	1	..
10⅜	3	..	Fed Water Serv	1700	4⅞	3¾	4	..
27⅝	8	1.20	Fidelity Phe In	1400	18	14½	15⅜	14½
11⅜	10½	1	Firestone T & R	2100	13	11½	12	11½
23⅜	6½	..	Firestone T&R pf D.	100	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	84
53	38	2½	First Nat Stores	2700	47½	46	46	47½
			Fisk Rubber	400	1¼	¾	¾	¾
7½	2	..	Follansbee B	100	4½	4½	4½	..
19	3	..	Foster-Wheeler	3100	9⅜	8¾	8⅝	9¼
21⅜	10½	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	1700	19⅜	18⅜	18⅝	18½
5⅜	1	..	Fox Film A	7100	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
19½	10	2	Freeport Texas	2100	17½	16⅜	16¾	17⅜

—G—

17⅛	5⅜	..	Gamewell	130	11	10½	10½	10
3⅜	1	..	Gen Am Inv	3800	2

NATIONAL CITY BANK TO ISSUE OWN CURRENCY

To Put Out $1,000,000 Weekly in National Bank Notes Under New Act

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—A million dollars in national bank notes every week for an indefinite period are about to be issued by the National City Bank against United States Government bonds carrying an interest rate of 3% per cent or less and bearing the privilege of circulation. Although the new Federal Home Loan Bank act permits such issuance of national currency to the extent of the issuing bank's capital, it is said that the National City Bank will not take advantage of this. The bank could issue notes up to $124,000,000, the amount of its capitalization, if it so wished.

The action of the National City has come as a surprise in financial circles, as it discontinued issuing its own currency several years ago. The bank discusses the Federal Home Loan Bank Act and its decision to resume the issuance of currency in the latest issue of its bulletin, in part, as follows:

"This is not considered a dangerous measure, nor is it expected to materially increase the volume of currency, since the volume already satisfies all wants. The demand for this kind of legislation arises from the error of thinking that the volume of business ever is limited by a scarcity of currency. The people of this country do comparatively little business by hand-to-hand use of money; the real currency of the country is bank deposits, which circulate by means of checks. The entire volume of bank deposits, therefore, is a potential supply of currency.

"While the possible increase of national bank currency, based on the amount of paid-in capital of banks not now covered by note issues, amounts to nearly a billion dollars, it is quite unlikely that any such increase will occur under present conditions. The large city banks already have excess reserves that they cannot profitably employ, and hence have no incentive to pay the cost involved in issuing the new currency, including the circulation tax, loss of interest on the 5 per cent redemption fund which has to be kept in Washington, and cost of plates and shipping.

"To the extent, however, that banks do avail themselves of the new privilege, unless there is an increased demand for currency, the effect will simply be to retire a corresponding amount of federal reserve notes. Both member bank balances at the Reserve banks and the federal reserve ratio will be increased."

The Treasury Department in Washington reports that a comparatively small number of national banks have taken advantage of the authority granted in the Home Loan Bank Bill for the issuance of national bank currency against Treasury bonds.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Call loans	2%	2%	1½%
Stock Exch ..			
Curb Exch.			
renewal rate	2½%	2½%	2%
Com paper	2¼	2¼	1¾
Bar silver	26⅞c	26⅞c	28¼c
Time loans—			
60 to 90 days	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1¼@1½
4 to 6 months	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1¼@1¾

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	1 @ ⅞
60 days	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	1 @ ⅞
90 days	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	1 @ ⅞
4 months	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞	1⅛@1
5 months	1¼@1⅛	1¼@1⅛	1⅜@1¼
6 months	1¼@1⅛	1¼@1⅛	1⅜@1¼

London Quotations

Call money	½%	½%	3½%
Short bills	⅝@ ¾	⅝@ ¾	4⅛@4¼
3 mos bills	⅝@ ¾	⅝@ ¾	4⅛@4¼
Bar gold	117s 5d	117s 2d	84s 11½d
Bar silver	17½d	17½d	13½d

Boston Quotations

Call money	2½%	2½%	2½%
Com paper	2½@3½	2½@3½	2½@3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	7%
Boston	3½	Budapest	5
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	4
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	4
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6½
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis	3½	London	2
New York	2½	Madrid	6½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4½
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3½	Prague	5
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5
Athens	11	Sofia	2½
Berlin	5	Stockholm	4
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bombay	4	Vienna	8
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling Demand	$3.49¾	$3.51⅛	$4.8665
Cables	3.49⅞	3.51⅝	4.8665
France—franc	.0391½	.0391¾	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1386	.1388	.139
Italy—lira	.0510	.0510	.0526
Germany—mark	.2378	.2380	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1400	.1400	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0296½	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1900	.1900	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.1060	.0160	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0668	.0665	.129
Holland—florin	.4022	.4025	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1780	.1780	.1749
Norway—krone	.1765	.1765	.268
Poland—zloty	.1130	.1130	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0300	.0300	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0650	.0650	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0811	.0807	.193
Sweden—krona	.1800	.1805	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1946	.1947½	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0179	.0179	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2300	.2300	*
Shanghai—tael	.3000	.2937½	*
India—rupee	.2645	.2650	.3650
Japan—yen	.2675	.2712½	.4984
Java—florin	.4013	.4009	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.4075	.4125	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.2581	.2581	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0763	.0763	.1196
Chile—peso	.0610	.0610	.12165
Colombia—peso	.9700	.9700	.9733
Peru—sol	.2100	.2100	.4000
Uruguay—peso	.4725	.4725	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8700	.8700	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.4926	.4920	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

SOUTHERN INDIANA GAS BONDS

Drexel & Co. and Bonbright & Co., Inc., are today making public offering of $5,500,000 Southern Indiana Gas & Electric Company first mortgage gold bonds 5½ per cent series due 1957. They are priced at 93½ and accrued interest, to yield 6 per cent. Southern Indiana Gas & Electric Company, which is controlled by the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation through stock ownership, supplies electric service in Evansville, Indiana, and 38 adjacent communities.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 3½s '43	76½	76½
Alaska Gold M 6s A '25	16	16
Albany PWP 6s '48	26½	26½
Albany & Susq 3½s '46	71	71
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	16	15
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	13¾	13½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	12¼	11
Alaska Gold Mines 6s B '36	16	16
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	72	71¾
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '35	27	27
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	72	72
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	35½	35
Amer I etnr 5½s '49	71	71
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	1¼	1
Amer Smelting 5s '47	85	83¼
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103	103
Amer T&T 4s '36	100¼	100⅛
Amer T&T 4½s '39	102⅜	101⅞
Amer T&T cv 4s '39	102⅜	102⅛
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	97¼	96⅞
Amer T&T 5s '65	97¼	96½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	104	103⅝
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	87	84½
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	70½	68
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	25¼	25¼
Armour & Co 4½s '39	70	69⅝
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	64¼	63⅞
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	82	81¾
Atch T&SF gen 4½s '95	87¾	87¼
Atch T&SF 4s '05	73	73
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	84¼	84¼
Atlanta & Yadkin 4s '49	18¾	18¾
Atl Coast L 1st con 4s '52	74	73
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	51	50½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	97½	97½
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	89½	89
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	76	75¾
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	66	66
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	50	50
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	58	57¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	29	28½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	40	39¼
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	68½	67¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	84¼	84⅛
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	40	39⅝
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	48½	48
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	66	65
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	102½	102⅛
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	88½	87½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	84¼	84¼
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	61½	61
Boston & Mainee 5s '67	63⅜	63⅜
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	103¾	103
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	103½	103⅛
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	85	84½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	97	97
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	96	96
Buff R & P 4½s '57	37	36¼
Bush Term con 5s '55	36	36
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	60	60
By Products Coke 5½s '45	41	39⅞
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	63	63
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	82½	82½
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	82½	82½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	82½	82½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	83½	82
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	85¼	85⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	88⅞	88⅝
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	88⅜	88⅜
Can North 4½s '35	99⅛	95¾
Can North deb 7s '40	102⅜	101¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	66⅞	66⅞
Can Pacific 4½s '60	76	76
Can Pacific 5s '44	78	78
Can Pacific 5s '54	76¾	76¾
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	18⅞	17
Cen Hudson Gas 5s '57	100½	100½
Cene Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	68	67
Cen New England 4s '61	50	50
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	75½	75½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	55⅝	55⅜
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	86½	86½
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	68	68
Certainteed 5½s '48	28⅜	27
Ches Corp 5s '47	48	46¼
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	90	89
Ches & O 4½s B	78¼	78
Chesa & O 3½s Ill '49 reg	78	78
Chicago B&Q gen 4s '58	86¾	86
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	81¾	81¾
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	40⅜	40¼
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	24	21
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	58¼	58¼
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	60	59
Chicago M&StP 4½s Tels E '89	60	60
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 200	6½	6
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	24⅛	23½
Chicago&NW 3½s '87 reg	41⅞	41⅞
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	46	45¾
Chicago & Nw gen 4s sta '87	52	52
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	24½	24½
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	16¾	16¼
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	63	63
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	26⅜	25
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	72⅞	72⅞
Chicago & Nw 4¾s	62½	62½
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	68	67½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	34	33¾
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	29⅜	29⅜
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	17	16½
Chicago&NW 4½s 2037	24⅜	24⅜
Chicago TerHau &SE 5s '60	39½	39½
Chicago Ter Hau & SE in 5s '60	28½	28
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	90	90
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	99¾	99
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	93½	93½
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	63¼	63¼
Childs Co 5s '43	21½	21½
Chile Copper 5s '47	41¾	41½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	90¾	90⅝
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	97½	97
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	66⅝	66⅜
Clev CC&StL 5s '77	43½	43⅜
Clev Un Term 5s '73	71	70
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	74	74
Colonial Oil 6s '38	55	54
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	42	42
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	76½	76½
Columbia Gas&E Co 5s deb '61	75	74½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	75¼	74
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	75	74
Columbus Ry Pr & L 4½s '57	83¼	83¼
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	92	92
Con Gas 4½s '51	90½	90¼
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	102½	102
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	101⅛	101
Crown Will Paper 6s '51	71¼	71¼
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	56	56
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	20½	20½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	34¾	32
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	103	103
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	79⅛	79⅛
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	83	83
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	43½	43
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	13½	12½
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	21	20
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	89⅞	89⅞
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	101⅛	101⅛
Detroit Ed 5s '49	99⅜	99⅜
Detroit Ed 5s '55	97½	97½
Detroit Ed 5s '62	99	99
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	82	79½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	97	96⅝
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	8	8
Erie RR ref 5s '67	23	22⅛
Erie RR gen lien	45½	45½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	23¼	22¼
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42 B	45⅛	45⅛
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103	102¼
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	75	75
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40 ctfs	2	2
Gen Theater Eq 6s '40	3½	3½
Goodrich 6s '45	41	37
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	72	70¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	99	98¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	101⅝	101⅜
Grand Rap Ind 4½s '41	82	82
Great Northern 4¼s '61	75	75
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	50½	49⅞
Great Northern 7s '36 A	68	67⅜
Green Bay & W RR 4½s	10½	10½
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	30	30
Houston Oil 5½s '40	58	58
Hudson Coal 5s '62	32	30½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	47¾	47½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	76	76
Humble Oil 5s '37	101⅝	101½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	103⅜	102¼
Ill Central 4s '52	52	52
Ill Central 4s '53	39	38¼
Ill Central 4¾s '66	31	30½
Ill Central 6½s '36	67¼	66
Ill Central CSLL&NO 5s A '63	34¼	33
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	97	96½
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	73	72
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	72¼	71½
Int Hydro El 6s '44	38½	37½
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	39¼	38⅜
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	5⅛	5
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	48	48
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	48½	48
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	26	25
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	66	64¾
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	60	58
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	22½	22
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	6	6
Int Paper rf 5s A '47	47¾	47
Int Paper 6s '55	18	17
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	34	32½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	39¾	37¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	38	36
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	46	46
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	50	50
Kandall Co 5½s ww '48	94¾	94¾
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	58	58
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	48	47¾
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	84½	84½
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	39	38½
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	66	63
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	82	82
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	55	55
Laclede Gas 5½s D	53	52½
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	72	72
L'Autaro 6s '54	6¼	6
Lehigh C&N 4½s A '54	81	81
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	38	37⅞
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	44¾	44½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	81	81
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	30	29½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	97½	96¾
L&N uni 4s '40	82	82
L&N 4½s A	72	72
L&N 4s StL div '80	45	44⅞
L&N S Mon col 4s '52	32	30⅜
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	36⅞	35¾
Marion Steam S 6s	32½	32½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	75	74
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	85½	81½
Metro Water 5½s '50	59	59
Mil El Ry & LLt 1st 5s '61	80	79¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	79¼	78
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	74	74
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	31	31
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	15½	13½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	31½	31
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	31¼	30
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	31	30
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	31¼	30
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	31½	30
Mo Pacific 5s I '81	31¼	30½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	13½	12¾
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	3¾	3¾
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	3¾	3¾
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	76	75½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	71	70¾
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	70	70
Murray Body 6½s '34	69	69
Namm Sons 6s '43	62	62
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	45	45
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	88	87¾
Nat Steel 5s	76½	76¼
New Eng Tel & Tel 4½s B '61	96¾	96½
New Eng T&T 5s '52	103	103
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	61¼	61¼
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	61¾	61¾
N O T & M 5s B '54	25	24¾
Norfolk T 4s '53	52½	52½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	74	74
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	65¾	65½
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	44	43
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	44	44
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	46	46¼
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	66½	65½
NYC L SL con 3½s '98	67½	67½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	21¼	20½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	25⅜	24¼
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	43¾	42¼
NY Dock Co 4s '51	55⅝	53⅞
NY Edison 5s C '51	103	103⅛
NY Edison 5s '44	103¾	103½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	110½	110½
NY &EL H&P pur m 4s '49	95⅞	95⅞
NY NH&H 4½s '67	64¾	64¾
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	79	78
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	76	75½
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	38⅝	38½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	47¾	47
NY tSeam Corp 5s '51	93	94½
NY tSeam Corp 5s '58	94	93½
NY tSeam Corp 6s '47	103	103
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	28	28
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	101½	101
Niag Share 5½s '50	53	53
Norf Southern rfg A '61	6	6
Norf & W con 4s '96	91¾	91¾
Norf & W div 4s '44	92½	92½
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	23½	22½
North Am Co 5s '61	77¾	77¾
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	75½	75½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	79	79
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	96	96
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	50½	50
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	81⅝	81⅜
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	60	59¾
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	73½	73
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	96½	96½
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	69	96
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	84½	84½
Otis Steel 6s '41	28	27½
Pac Coast 1st 5s '46	104	103½
Pac Gas & Elec 6s '43	101⅜	101⅜
Paramount Public 5½s '50	30½	27
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	48	46
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	32	30
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	87¾	86⅞
Pennsylvania con 4s '48	92	90
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	69	59
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	75	74½
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	95	94¼
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	74⅜	74⅛
Penn Railroad 5s '64	74	71½
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	81	80⅞
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	59½	59¼
Pere Marquette 5s '56	46	45
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	42	42
Phila Elec 5½s '39	95¾	95¾
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	82	80¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	99½	99½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	44	43½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	51½	50
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	85	85
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	27	23½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	98½	98¼
Pure Oil 5½s '37	48	48
Pure Oil 5½s '47	72	71
Purity Baking 5s '48	65	65
Radio Keith Orpheum ct	54	53
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	72½	71½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	48½	47¼
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	57½	57½
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	42½	42½
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	97	97
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34	31½	31
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	14¼	13½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	10½	10
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	15	13
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	31¾	31¾
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	33½	32½
Seabd A L 6s ct	3½	3½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	83½	82
Shell Union 5s '47	82	82
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	82	82
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	90	88¾
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	93¼	93¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	97⅜	93¼
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101⅞	101¾
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	97½	97½
Smith A O 6½s '33	100	100
Southern Bell Tel 5s '41	103	102⅞
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	70	70
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	50	50
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	44½	44
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	43¼	43
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	42½	42¼
Southern Pacific col 5s '44	70¼	70¼
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	63½	63½
Southern Ry con 4s '56	23½	23
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	31½	30⅝
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	102½	102⅛
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102¼	102¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	91¼	90
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	15	15
Tenn Coal Iron & RR 5s	100	100
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	94½	94
Texas Corp 5s '44	90	88¾
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	47	47
Third Ave adj 5s '60	26	25½
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101½	101½
Union El L & P 5½s '54	100	100
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	94⅝	94½
Union Pacific 4s '68	80	80
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	81	80¼
UUS Rubber Co 5s '47	40	37½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	65	63½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	74	73½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	26	24
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	28½	25¼
Vanadium 5s '44	45	43⅜
Virginia Ry 5s '62	83	83
Wabash RR 4½s '78	8½	8½
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	63½	62⅞
Wabash RR 5s B '76	8	8
Wabash RR 5½s '75	8	8
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	26½	25⅞
Warren Bros 6s '41	41	41
Western Pac Pow 5s G '56	101	100¾
Western Elec 5s '44	95⅜	94½
Western Maryland 4s '52	53¼	53¼
Western Mayland 5½s '77	50	50
Western Pacific 5s A '48	37	37
Western Union R E 4½s '50	59	59
Western Union 5s '51	60	60
Western Union col 5s '38	60	60
Western Union col 5s '38	68¼	67
Western Union 6½s '36	72¼	70½
Western Union 5s '60	60¼	58½
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	102½	102¼
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	81	81
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	34	32½
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	25⅜	25
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	63½	62½
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	63	63

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Aug 4	Aug 3
3½s '47	101.5	101.	101.1	101.4
1st conv 4¼s '47	101.24	101.22	101.22	101.24
4th 4¼s '38	103.	102.31	103.	103.00
US 3s '55	96.29	96.26	96.29	96.29
US 3½s '49	97.30	97.26	97.26	97.28
US 3¾s '43 Mar	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.00
US 3¾s '43 June	100.2	100.1	100.2	100.00
US 3¾s '47	100.	100.	100.	100.2
US 3¾s '56	101.30	101.30	101.30	101.30
US 4s '54	103.28	103.23	103.23	103.24
US 4¼s '52	106.30	106.24	106.30	106.22
US 4¼s reg	106.19	106.19	106.19	..

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	18½	18½		
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	77	77		
Antioquia 7s A '45	10½	10½		
Argentine Gov 5s '45	45½	45½		
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	41	39⅞		
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	40½	40½		
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	39½	39½		
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	40½	40½		
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	40	40		
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	40	39½		
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	40¼	39		
Australia 4½s '56	64¾	64½		
Australia 5s '55	71⅜	71¼		
Australia 5s '57	71¾	71⅜		
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	39	38		
Austria Hydro 6½s	28	28		
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	90¼	90¼		
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	43½	41½		
Belgium (King) 6s '55	96⅜	96¾		
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	100¼	100		
Belgium (King) 7s '55	104⅜	104½		
Belgium (King) 7s '56	104⅝	104⅛		
Berlin (City) 6s '58	29	28⅛		
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	33	32⅜		
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	45	45		
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	43¾	42½		
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	38	37½		
Berlin Elec 6s '55	41	40½		
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	6¼	6		
Bordeaux (ity) 6s '34	104	104		
Brazil (fn El Ry) 7s '52	16⅜	15¾		
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	19½	18½

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Sorrel Tree

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AFTER the American linden or basswood tree shakes its tiny flower petals early in July, the next tree to blossom is the sorrel or sourwood tree, which bears long rows of tiny bell-shaped white flowers on long stems with numerous branches. It is a native of Pennsylvania and Indiana southward to the Gulf, but is planted as an ornamental tree north as far as Massachusetts and southern Maine. In Europe it is an occasional tree in the central and western parts. The fall of the year sees its brilliant scarlet foliage making an attractive color addition to many beautiful estates and country gardens.

It grows about 40 to 60 feet high and has hard, heavy, close-grained wood with a brown-and-red tinged heartwood, and lighter sapwood Among its many uses, perhaps the greatest is for the bearings of machinery and the handles of tools. The bark of the tall, straight trunk is gray tinted with red, with long, straight furrows forming broad round ridges between.

Notice the leaves especially. They are narrow-tipped, and have fine-toothed edges, the points curving inward. When they first unfold they are a bronze-green color. Shiny, smooth, and slightly acid to taste, the leaves are responsible for the tree's generic name of Oxydendrum, from the Greek meaning foliage and acid. In this genus the sorrel tree is the only known species and it has a very limited range.

Unless planted by gardeners, it will ordinarily pick the ridges above the stream banks where the soil is well-drained and gravelly. The Big Smoky Mountains of Tennessee may rightly lay claim to the largest sorrel trees, for here they grow regularly from 50 to 60 feet tall.

Miss E. P. of McKeesport, Penna., writes: "We are developing an interest in discovering the different kinds of moss. Can you recommend a book, or chapters of a book, that will help us to identify them?"

Nontechnical books on such a highly specialized subject as the mosses are rare; however, a good one for general classroom use is "Mosses With a Hand Lens" by A. J. Grout. (It is published by the author at 360 Lennox Road, New York City.)

Miss L. J. M. of Cincinnati, Ohio., says: "Katydids, grasshoppers, locusts and crickets look so much alike I don't know how to distinguish between them; can you help me?"

"Grasshopper" is a term applied to almost any hopping insect found in the grass. Locusts have a prominent, thick, conical or cylindrical spine on the upper part of the prothorax (underside). They also have pads on their feet. Most of the commonly-termed grasshoppers are locusts. Katydids are in the same family, but lack the spine. Their wings are generally very much longer than their bodies; they have very long antennæ, are found in trees or shrubs, and have no pads on their feet. They are often termed the "long horned grasshoppers." Crickets have very slender front legs, more or less adapted to burrowing, according to their habit. The forewings are generally flat above and have the sides bent abruptly down.

In Lighter Vein

Just That

A young man bought a very old car. Informing his father of the fact, he said: "I say, Dad, be a sport. I need one or two accessories to complete the car. Will you give me one?"

"Very good," said his father, indulgently. "I'll give you a pedometer."

The son laughed. "Why," he scoffed, "you've made a mistake. You mean a speedometer. A pedometer measures the miles you walk."

"Yes," said the father, grimly. "I know that."—*Pearson's.*

His Real Need

Canvasser: "This book of etiquette will tell you what to do when there seems to be too many knives, forks, and spoons on the table."

Householder: "No use to me. What I want is one that will tell me what to do when there is too little food on the table."—*Boston Transcript.*

Cosmetics

"Why do blushes always *creep* over the pretty girl's face in a story?"

"Because if they *ran* they'd kick up quite a dust!"

Going Nowhere

Professor: "Give me an example of a paradox."

Freshman: "A man walking a mile but only moving two feet."

Outsider: "Why don't you sing any more?"

Songster: "The acoustics are poor in here."

Discouraging

"The maid I require must be economical."

"My last mistress discharged me for that very reason."

"What! For being economical?"

"Yes'm. I used to wear her clothes."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

THE good man is a friend to himself: by doing right he will benefit himself and be a help to others.
—ARISTOTLE

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

An enterprising chain of gasoline stations in New York City now offers a new service—free water to the city's 25,000 horses.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Today while ambling through the woods near the camp I thought to myself- Just think- I can dig and scratch any where I please and no one will yell and tell me to stop"—
And I found an interesting looking place and got busy—
But it wasn't so good-There were too many roots in the way—
And most of them refused to budge—
And I finally gave it up as a bad job and went off to look for something else to do—

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Right Desire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MR. R—— telephoned Mrs. W—— of Los Angeles that her annual box of figs was waiting for her at his ranch.

In removing the figs from the container, Mrs. W—— found a sealed white envelope, without name or address, underneath several layers of newspaper. Obeying an instinct natural to all, Mrs. W—— opened the envelope and found it contained a $10 bill and a letter written by someone named Joe to his wife Mary, who was evidently at a rest home, undesignated by name or place.

Joe said he was glad Mary was feeling all right again, and was sending $10 (which was all he had) to pay her expenses back to him and home. In the rather lengthy letter he named and made inquiries about their two boys, as well as mentioning the names of various friends.

Mrs. W—— learned from her brother at Van Nuys that the unaddressed envelope had been given him with his mail, and had by some misadventure been laid upon a pile of newspapers which were used to line the fig container.

Believing in the old saying, "Where there's a will, there's a way," Mrs. W—— determined to get in touch with Mary or Joe, and decided to have an article printed in one or more of the Van Nuys papers, describing the circumstances of finding the letter, giving the names inscribed therein, and asking the surrounding small towns to please copy.

This plan was carried out and brought happy results, for one of the newspaper articles was read by a friend of Joe's, who communicated with the letter writer; thus the knot was untied, the money returned to its rightful owner, and Mrs. W—— justified in thinking there is always a way to accomplish any right undertaking when the desire to do so is unselfish and honest.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Oil (Miss L. D. H., who says this is often sounded as two syllables, *oi'-ul*)—The word has one syllable, being sounded to rime with *coil, boil, soil.*

Such (Miss L. D. H., who says it is often heard as *sech*) — The *u* is sounded as in *supper.*

Neither (Miss L. D. H., who cautions against sounding the *ei* as short *i*)—There is no authority for *nih'-ther.* Webster's prefers *ne'-ther.*

Except (Miss L. D. H., who has heard it read as *ixcept*)—It should be *ek-sept'* (each *e* as in get).

Until (Miss L. D. H., who reports hearing it as *ontil*)—Sound it *un-til'* (both vowels short).

With (Miss L. D. H., who warns against sounding the *th* as in *thin*) —The *th* should be "voiced" as in *then.*

Manifest, typify, multitude (Miss L. D. H., who says these are often heard as *man'-ee-fest, tip'-ee-fy, mul'-tee-tude*)—Care must be taken with our short *i*'s lest they become *e*'s. The words should be practiced slowly, *man'-ih-fest, tip'-ih-fy, mul'-tih-tude.*

Note: Many so-called good speakers and readers distinguish themselves with hair-splitting attention to certain difficult words which are used only seldom, but with seeming indifference to the common "easy" words. The words our contributor kindly draws to our attention today are in this latter class—the "little foxes."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

What They Say

Sees Doctor in New Rôle

"Man cannot fear, he cannot hate, he cannot worry intellectually — he fears with all his organs. I feel justified in the prophecy that before many decades the rôle of the physician will have changed so much that his profession will seem an entirely new one."—*Dr. George W. Crile, Cleveland Clinic.*

Looking Up, or Down?

"Life is a ladder. You can moan and groan if you will, because there are others above you. You can be thankful, if you will, that you are above ten thousand others below who would be glad to change places with you."—*Dr. Bruce Brown.*

Perhaps Only a Decline

"I feel that the theater is on its last beloved legs."—*Jane Cowl.*

Aha!

"I am not a gentleman. I am far beyond that."—*G. Bernard Shaw.*

Brevities

Goshen Daily News-Times: More than half of the customers of one light company are paying their bills in cash to avoid the check tax. But Congress outguessed them on that one. There's a tax on electric current, too.

Detroit News: Curiously enough, the designers of ingenious noise makers never offered the outboard motor in a handy size, for convention galleries.

Publishers Syndicate: You never realize how fortunate you are until you enter a gift shop and see how many things your friends haven't sent you.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

A Better Article Sixteen

READINESS of League of Nations supporters to alter the Covenant and equip Geneva's peace machinery with more effective checks on outbreaks such as that in the Far East gives assurance that the League will survive. No organization willing to adapt itself to meet new demands need go out of date. When it puts theory to the test of practice, it will not founder on a text.

It is therefore bracing news that—as Prof. James T. Shotwell has just related at the Williamstown Institute of Politics—friends of the League on both sides of the Atlantic have prepared a revised text for Article 16 of the Covenant. This article is the "automatic sanctions" slide, down which nations have hesitated to precipitate themselves by admitting that war existed in the Far East. For if they had once admitted that the armed conflict was war—although men everywhere recognized it as such despite the absence of formal declaration by the governments involved—members of the League would have been bound by Article 16 to drastic action. They must "undertake immediately to subject (the offending nation) to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking state, and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking state and the nationals of any other state, whether a member of the League or not."

This drastic provision has proved unworkable in practice. When it was framed the war philosophy of force dictated even the terms of peace covenants. Article 10, which implies the use of military force by members of the League to preserve the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members "against external aggression," was used by American opponents of entrance into the League to defeat that move. When the first great test of these articles came in the Far East, it was found that they hampered the League.

Meanwhile, in the years since the armistice, a new concept has quietly superseded the original doctrine of enforced peace. This change is world-wide, and is symbolized in the Pact of Paris. The older philosophy still insists upon implementation of the pact, and until recently France reiterated its demand that the League should be converted into the greatest military power on earth. Abandonment of that position by France at the Disarmament Conference leaves the cause of an international "peace" army without a major advocate.

Yet so long as the Covenant contains its provisions for automatic military or economic bludgeons, the League is out of step with its own primary purpose. To remedy this, it is proposed to change Article 16, wiping out the automatic sanctions and substituting milder but more effective measures. Instead of compelling members of the League to sever all trade relations, the new draft bans only the trade in arms and munitions. In addition, it calls for a prevention of such financial intercourse as may be used to strengthen or maintain violation of the Covenant. Finally, the policy enunciated by Secretary Stimson on Jan. 7, of not recognizing gains made contrary to accepted international practice, is followed. Further measures of coercion are to be taken only after conference and agreement of all governments concerned.

Adoption of this change would undoubtedly strengthen the League. Not the least among its immediate effects would be removal of a chief American objection to membership. Inclusion of two distinctly American devices for acting against violators of the peace—nonsale of arms as proposed in the Capper resolution, and the Stimson doctrine of nonrecognition of gains—brings the new article into line with American policy.

The move would also tend to coördinate the Covenant and the Pact of Paris. Thus these peace arms would be drawn into a common lever of action—a lever that could not be fashioned into a bludgeon. Such a lever, and others adjusted to changing conditions, would tend to keep the wheels of the peace movement rolling until it can travel on a full head of steam.

Reform and Dress Reform

THIS year English Liberals of every shade of opinion have been celebrating the centenary of the passing of the Great Reform Bill. But their rejoicings may have been clouded by the recollection that the bill itself was steadfastly opposed by the most famous of all Liberals, William Ewart Gladstone.

The explanation usually given of this surprising circumstance is that Gladstone changed his political opinions at an early stage of his career. But it would be unfair to conceal from the public that there is another explanation possible, which does not impute to Gladstone any political inconsistency.

A characteristic of Gladstone, recently recalled by a London journalist, suggests, to anyone of a lively imagination, that that great man may have opposed the Reform Bill not because of its effect on the Government of Britain, not because of its effect on politics, not because of its effect on democracy, but because of its effect on men's dress, an effect which was disastrous and appalling.

Gladstone regarded dress as a matter of extreme importance. At the end of the last century, at a time when undergraduates still wore tall hats and stiff collars, Gladstone sorrowfully commented on the slackness of attire displayed at Oxford. Nor is it possible to maintain that this emphasis on the significance of dress was entirely misplaced. The real importance of dress in the great movements of history has rarely been properly appreciated.

For example, one of the most genuinely epochal events in English history was the abandonment of the fashion of dueling. And why was dueling abandoned? Was it because about the middle of the eighteenth century gentlemen began to wear umbrellas at their sides instead of swords? If so, one might say the introduction of the umbrella was the first step along the road to disarmament.

With this in view, it is easy to see why a stickler for conventionality like Gladstone would disapprove of the Great Reform Bill. For this bill destroyed all taste, refinement, elegance, and picturesqueness in matters of male attire. It initiated a period of drabness. Lord Bathurst, when it was passed, ceremoniously cut off his pigtail, declaring, "Ichabod, the glory is departed." Only one member of the new reformed Parliament, a Mr. Shephard, returned to the House with a pigtail. The leaders of English society were so dispirited by the bill that they ceased to set their traditional example of picturesqueness in dress, with results that may be observed today on any walk along the Strand.

Progress at Ottawa

EVENTS at the Imperial Conference have moved along the usual lines associated with international congresses. The conferees met in an atmosphere of good will and great expectations. They produced individual statements of what they wanted and of what they were disposed to give. These in due course drew replies and counter-replies of what had already been given and what had not been given, a stage which, broadly speaking, is the one which has now been reached.

This stage is always the low point in conferences. Ottawa is no exception. All sides try to prove that they have given far more than they have received. Mr. Stanley Baldwin's statement had that aim in view, and consequently made the air foggier instead of clearer.

Trade statistics in the manner that Mr. Baldwin presented them are capable of many interpretations, depending upon the country from which they are viewed. Thus the issue taken with them by Mr. N. C. Havenga of South Africa is just from Mr. Havenga's standpoint. The main point involved is whether gold, South Africa's chief export, should be treated as a commodity, as the Baldwin tables treat it, or as a payment for commodities, as Mr. Havenga treats it. The question is important in interpreting the trade relations of the two countries. But it could be argued until the Greek kalends with very little profit. More properly it belongs to a debating society of academic economists.

The task at Ottawa is much more practical. To quote Mr. Havenga, it is "to conduct an examination of ways and means by which the state members of the Commonwealth could cooperate in extending our existing markets." In due course the delegates will be recalled to that task. Committees and subcommittees, which are so important but which keep out of the limelight, have never ceased their preparation of the necessary data, and when they report, the tables will be cleared for the ironing out of compromises.

Curiously enough, in arriving at the main compromise, which is the reconciliation of a closer imperial policy with a true world policy, the United Kingdom and South Africa are likely to be found standing together. Both are extremely conscious of the outside world, just as the outside world is increasingly conscious of Ottawa. Those who wish to slam the imperial door in the face of the world have underrated the importance of the world position that the mother country—or should it be the premier sister country?—occupies.

Reciprocity in the direction of deepening existing channels of trade is excellent. But exclusiveness has no merit. The Empire, as Mr. Havenga stated in his opening speech, can act only within the limits of a world policy.

The Pension Push

THE bonus army is dispersing, but the bonus problem remains and reëmphasizes the fact that veterans' compensation is one of the most perplexing questions before the United States. One dollar out of every four in federal taxes now goes to pay veterans' relief of one sort or another. The total sum now amounts to $1,000,000,000 a year, and in another generation statisticians estimate it will be $2,000,000,000.

Conservative veterans' organizations have washed their hands of the bonus army in the capital which brought its pressure for special privileges to the point of civil disturbance and riots. But it is just this intense pressure for further congressional assistance, being exercised in almost every precinct and district of the country, that results in an almost irresistible push on Congress in Washington. The veterans' lobby yields to no other in point of strength. Already pension bills have been passed and some of them signed by the President, which, though so far small in size, set a precedent for a system of pensions like those after the Civil War.

Though the United States holds an abused "dole" in abhorrence, the top-heavy political relief to veterans is very like a "dole," and a specially pernicious one, since it goes to a particular class and is not distributed in relation to the need for unemployment relief.

With 360,000 casualties in the World War, United States veterans' relief takes 26.1 per cent of the total tax dollar, although France, with 5,500,000 casualties, spends only 17.5 per cent in veterans' relief, and England, with 3,000,000 casualties, spends only 5.8 per cent.

The difficulties in the way of meeting the drain of veterans' "political" payments are graphically illustrated by two comments. Representative Wright Patman of Texas, despite figures given above, said: "It is a shame that the United States is the only country in the world that is allowing war veterans to starve on the steps of the Capitol. Every other country that engaged in the World War is caring for its veterans."

At the same time the Washington Herald, organ of William Randolph Hearst in the capital, attacked the use of troops in eviction of veterans, and adds naïvely, "The whole situation could have been avoided in the first place if the Government had paid the veterans their bonus." Yet cash payment of the bonus would cost $2,000,000,000.

Sentiment against further extension of political aid to veterans has only recently begun to appear. The move must fight a tremendous battle in Congress to be successful. The new National Economy League, backed by Calvin Coolidge, Alfred E. Smith and others, seems prepared to make such a battle. It is attempting to put a curb on the political pension movement. Leaders charge that about half the money spent in World War compensation now goes for fictional disability; in other words, that it represents political rather than bona fide relief.

Under the 1930 law, passed by Congress and signed by the President, 560,000 veterans draw pensions for disabilities not even claimed to be connected with the war. This is only a beginning, for 3,500,000 veterans are potentially eligible to draw money under the law.

The effect of recent veterans' riots in the capital in relation to the general subject of veterans' compensation is being intently watched. If the taxpayers really desire tax relief, it is intimated, they might well begin at this point. Editorial comment so far—with some exceptions—supports President Hoover on the bonus situation. A crystallization of sentiment may aid the bigger task of curbing the huge political pensions.

Making Jobs Go Farther

PLAN after plan is being invoked in the United States for the purpose of spreading work—of dividing among more hands whatever employment exists. The American Federation of Labor urges adoption of the five-day week and the six-hour day. The New England Conference on Reëmployment has placed before President Hoover the so-called "New Hampshire plan" for reducing the number of work hours per week and taking on more workers. Elsewhere experimentation is going on.

During the last two years, as Mr. Hoover recently observed, some plants have run on a five-hour day, a three-day week or six-hour shifts, some have suspended night shifts, some are staggering employment, some using the furlough plan, and some a flexible week depending on orders. The variety of these methods indicates the great diversity of conditions to be met in applying the general policy to specific industries. Thus the five-day week is not so much a definite goal for all occupations as it is a symbol or type of the desired shorter work period.

For instance, in Buffalo, N. Y., where the five-day week already is in effect in construction trades, the unions and employers have divided this into two-and-a-half day shifts to afford partial pay envelopes to more families. On the other hand, employees of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad have lately agreed to a guarantee of 240 hours' work a month in place of the usual mileage basis of pay—which means an eight-hour day seven days a week, but does away with overtime and promises retention of working forces.

One of the merits claimed for the New Hampshire plan is its adaptability. It would begin with manufacturing industries now working more than four days a week. Above that minimum the hours of those now employed would be reduced enough to permit the taking on of 10 per cent more persons. And with the reduction of hours it is provided that the weekly wage should not be reduced more than 6 per cent. Whatever more the change might cost would be borne by the management.

Herein is the compromise between the two contentions that hinder agreement on most work-cutting proposals. On the one hand, management inclines to let wage payments follow proportionately the cut in hours. This means making the worker pay in decreased earnings for extending jobs to his fellow workers. On the other hand, labor intends by a reduction of hours to get, if it can, the same payment for six hours' work that it formerly got for eight. Such an increase of costs at one jump is impossible for most employers at present.

But, allowing for the peculiarities of individual situations, it should be possible to bridge this gap and agree on some sharing of the costs of spreading employment where reduced personnel has been the rule. For there is involved not only a spreading of employment but also a spreading of purchasing power. Not that any greater sums of money will actually be distributed at once, but pay rolls will be broadened to include those who are most immediately in need and who will buy most quickly.

Moreover, those already at work, even at shortened hours, will feel more secure in their jobs and more free to spend on a normal basis. Thus, while intended primarily as a measure of relief and equity under straitened circumstances, the spreading of work may readily lay firmer foundations for a general business advance.

Editorial Notes

Thirty-three nations have joined forces to solve the secrets of the frozen North to their mutual commercial advantage. One instance in which a coolness among nations seems justifiable.

The supply of farm hands is now about double the demand, and farm wages are the lowest in thirty years. It seems now that "many hands make light pay."

This year both presidential candidates are not only preaching economy but probably will have to practice it during the campaign.

The trouble with many pessimistic people is that they think prosperity should turn that corner on two wheels.

Russia From Across the Border

KISHINEFF, ROUMANIA

HERE in Kishineff, the principal city of Bessarabia, a long Roumanian province, separated from Soviet Russia only by the very narrow Dniester River, are many scores of refugees, who have come to escape from the régime of the Bolsheviks. Among them are peasants, priests and soldiers; babies, youths, parents and grandparents. They have braved the rifles, bombs, bayonets, machine guns and artillery of the Communist guards in their efforts to escape; many have lost dear ones on the way; several are wounded, and all tell moving tales of the intolerable conditions which they assert prevail in the villages of Russia.

Peasant refugees are not, of course, the most reliable of witnesses. They are usually ignorant, limited in their powers of observation, incapable of telling a comprehensive story, and filled with the bitterest hatred for the people from whom they have fled. In addition, they often try to adapt their reports to the desire of the people living in the land in which they are seeking refuge. Therefore, it is not possible for one to get a complete picture of conditions in Soviet Russia from the refugees in Bessarabia. Nevertheless, these villagers draw features of that picture with striking vividness, and one can learn much of peasant life under the Communist régime by listening to them.

Here is what one of them, Sergiu Lupashka, has to say of the life from which he escaped with his wife and son.

He is a dark man, still full of energy, erect, very determined, and self-composed. He gives immediate and precise answers to all questions, has very exact knowledge of the little world which has made up his life, and remembers dates with remarkable accuracy. He is of Moldavian origin and speaks both Roumanian and Russian. Having reached here nearly two months ago, he has lost many fears and suspicions and so talks freely and frankly.

* * *

He says that he is a "kulak," meaning one of the richer peasants, and that he is from the village of Karagash, lying near the Dniester River on the Russian side. He had five acres of vineyards, two and a half of orchards, and six and a half of arable land, in all fourteen acres. No meadows, no woods, no pastures. He also possessed one team of horses, one cow, one pig, twenty chickens, and thirty sheep. Sergiu also had a house, a yard, a modest barn, and a sheepfold. That is all he and his family owned in 1931, though in 1924 he had forty acres.

A peasant with a team and fourteen acres of land was considered rich, so the local Soviets decided to dispossess him and others like him, a group constituting less than a fifth of the village. The Communists wanted his property for the communal farm and its members. But most of the kulaks were not permitted to join this communal farm—they were excluded as being antirevolutionists.

Thus their fate was sealed. They were condemned to live in Siberia, to work as convicts in the forests under guard. From Karagash, 150 of the 1000 families were sent to Siberia. But not as families. The men were torn from the women and sent in separate groups to different and unknown destinations. Families were broken up, never to be reunited.

And this fatal journey, as long as the distance from New York to San Francisco, was but the culmination of years of ever-increasing persecutions.

On several occasions land and animals had been taken from the kulaks, who were also deprived of their grain, their clothes, and their food. They were left completely defenseless in a community without any semblance of justice, and with no institution from which to seek redress. They were ordered to give the state more grain than they produced and, failing, were condemned as antirevolutionaries. Their garments were snatched from them on the street. They were deprived of the milk given by their cows, and then of the cows. The furniture, dishes, kettles, and rugs were taken from their houses. Other people were placed in their houses. They were a prey for anyone who wished to plunder them, and the victims of any who cared to persecute them. They were suspect if they went to church, and denounced if they tried to save a sack of wheat or raise a setting of chickens.

* * *

And the only possible escape from this was the communal farm, a great dormitory conducted by fanatics who hated the kulaks. On this farm there was a lack of food, and almost no clothing. Everyone on it lived in misery except a few of the leaders, and no one got any money for his work. The men lived in one section and the women in another, while all the children were in an institution by themselves. Parents might see their sons and daughters only on holidays.

It was to such a meager, limited, destitute sort of life that the Communists tried to reduce the village of Karagash, but this dispossessing of the families owning fourteen acres of land brought no prosperity to the poorer workers. What happened was that all became desperately poor. Production fell off catastrophically and the state took most of what was raised. Weeds and brush grew up where wheat and corn had thrived. Barns stood empty, and no stock was seen in the yards. So great was the lack of forage that dozens of horses were permitted to wander off and starve. And from this calamity there was no escape, except Siberia or the communal farm.

Sergiu resolved not to join the latter, even if that had been permitted, and to escape Siberia also, if possible, so last October he fled to the city of Odessa with his wife and child. They had lost all their property, all their food, and all their clothes except what they were wearing. Their house also had been seized by the Communists.

* * *

They wandered from place to place, hiding, from October to February, when the Dniester froze over. Then, returning from Odessa, equipped with sheets and towels, this trio on a dark and snowy night, dressed completely in white, silently rushed between two Communist sentinels and fled across the river. The bank on the Roumanian side was high. So Sergiu climbed up, first, then tied two sheets together and, letting them down to his wife and child, pulled them up one after the other.

"After that," he said, "I took off my hat, we stood straight and quiet, and thanked God for saving us."

You may stand today on the Roumanian edge of the Dniester and with a strong field glass look over into Sergiu's village. It has a deserted aspect; most of the fields are unplowed, and smoke arises from but few chimneys. He says that the place where his house and barn stood is as level as a threshing floor.

The land he has come to is in the throes of an unprecedented economic crisis and Sergiu sees nothing but destitution and poverty before him. Yet he is happy, for he says any lot in any land is better than village life in Soviet Russia.

R. H. M.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Why Grey Gave No Warning

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In Mr. Wickham Steed's article in the Monitor of March 31 he says that the reasons why the Asquith Cabinet did not warn Germany that England would fight if Belgium were invaded "have long been publicly known." He may be right, but I for one have always wondered why Sir Edward Grey, then Foreign Secretary, did not issue such a warning, and if the reasons have been made publicly known, I should appreciate some information on the subject.

ROBERT SALKELD.

San Francisco, Calif.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"Public knowledge" of the reasons why the Asquith Cabinet could not warn Germany and Austria-Hungary that Great Britain would have to oppose them if they went to war over the Sarajevo crime is to be found in a number of publications. Taking them in the order of their appearance, I may perhaps cite the first two pages of the second volume of my own book, "Through Thirty Years," published by Doubleday Page in New York in November, 1924, and afterward republished as one volume. The principal passage runs:

> To me, the issue appeared painfully simple. Germany and Austria-Hungary were bent on war; they were anxious to secure British neutrality; and the only chance, no matter how vain it might be, of deflecting them from their purpose, seemed to lie in proclaiming that the provocation of war by the Central Powers would leave England no choice but to oppose them with all her strength.
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> Sir Edward Grey thought otherwise. His was the responsibility of the statesman, whereas the responsibility of The Times was that of a great and independent journal exercising some measure of trusteeship for the public. . . . The ignorance in which public opinion in Great Britain and British Dominions had been left as to the true situation in Europe; the failure of the Government to prepare an adequate army for a continental campaign; and the vague pacifism and less vague pro-Germanism which influenced a large section of the Liberal Party and not a few members of the Cabinet made it imperative that, if anything like national or imperial unity of purpose were to be attained, the issues of right and wrong, honor and dishonor, national security and national peril should be so sharply defined that none but the cowardly or the perverse could evade them.

The campaign of warning conducted by The Times, of which I was then foreign editor, is described on following pages of the same volume.

Sir Edward Grey (now Viscount Grey of Fallodon) gives his own reasons convincingly in his two volumes, "Twenty-Five Years," published in 1925. The most important evidence of his own state of mind is given on pages 312 and 313 of his first volume. These pages and the rest of the chapter, "The Final Crisis," should be read by anyone who wishes to understand Grey's own feelings. Upon the position in the British Cabinet—a position which precluded the issue of any definite warning to Germany and Austria-Hungary—the following passage from pages 333-335 is the most significant:

> Now, when the possibility of war appeared, there was an anti-war party in the Cabinet. As possibility became probability this party naturally became at first not less but more active and determined. It did not appear in Cabinet discussions, for neither I nor anyone tried to force a decision while there was still any hope of peace. Discussions in the Cabinet were restrained and reserved, for we kept to that on which we were all agreed—the endeavor to prevent war altogether. But outside the Cabinet I felt sure that the anti-war group were meeting, were arranging concerted action, if need be, to keep this country out of war or to resign if they failed in doing so. I was told afterwards, when we were united in the stress of war, that what had been assumed at the time was in fact true. This group included more than one of the names that came next after that of the Prime Minister in authority and influence with the Liberal Party inside and outside. . . . I felt that, if the country went into such a war, it must do so wholeheartedly, with feeling and conviction so strong as to compel practical unanimity. . . . It must certainly not be maneuvered into a great war by the counter workings of a pro-war against an anti-war group.
>
> It was clear to me that no authority would be obtained from the Cabinet to give the pledge for which France pressed more and more urgently, and that to press the Cabinet for a pledge would be fatal; it would result in the resignation of one group or the other, and the consequent break-up of the Cabinet altogether. That was my deliberate estimate of the situation, and all I knew or heard afterward confirms the opinion that it was at the time a true estimate. There was also more than the division of opinion in the Cabinet to be taken into account. There was division in Parliament and in the country.

There is no better account of the reasons of British policy during the years and months preceding the war than that given by a German writer, Prof. Hermann Kantorowicz of Kiel University, in his "Spirit of British Policy and the Myth of the Encirclement of Germany," published in 1931. He shows (page 432) that Grey's negotiations with Germany about the Bagdad Railway and the Portuguese Colonies were dictated "not by a desire to please Germany so much as by a wish to preserve the peace, which to his mind was perhaps more desirable than the satisfaction of Germany. In the interests of peace, however, the greatest possible rapprochement between the two groups of powers was essential, whereas the checkmate theory demanded the most definite possible cleavage."

In Grey's own mind, it was the fear of provoking this cleavage which kept him from pressing the Asquith Cabinet to adopt a definite line of policy in the crisis of July, 1914; and he had always to reckon with the possibility that a British warning might have been looked upon as an act of provocation, and that Grey himself would then have appeared to his pro-German colleagues in the Cabinet, and to pro-German opinion in England, as having been responsible for the war by affronting Germany.

Finally, the reasons for the British failure to warn Germany and Austria-Hungary are exhaustively discussed in the second volume of Prof. Bernadotte Schmitt's "The Coming of the War, 1914," particularly in the section of chapter 18, "Peace or War?" which bears the subheading, "The Dilemma of Great Britain." The reality of the opposition to any "war policy" is shown by Professor Schmitt's quotations from Mr. Winston Churchill's work, "The World Crisis," which states that three-quarters of the members of the Asquith Cabinet were anxious "not to allow themselves to be drawn into a European quarrel unless Great Britain herself were attacked"; and from Lord Morley's "Memorandum on Resignation," which says:

> Harcourt had been busy in organizing opinion among his Cabinet colleagues in favor of neutrality. This was meant for a counter-move to that which was being openly worked with his best dæmonic energy by Winston (Churchill), with strenuous simplicity by Grey, and sourdement by the Lord Chancellor—the Prime Minister seeing and waiting. There was no intrigue about it either way. All was above board. Harcourt got me to his rooms in the House of Commons one night as I was passing along the corridor, and I found Beauchamp, M'Kinnon Wood, Hobhouse, Pease very zealous against extension of Entente to Alliance. They calculated to a tune of eight or nine men in the Cabinet likely to agree with us.

But, Lord Morley continued, no one "tried to force a decision while there was still any hope of peace.' Grey's hands were effectively tied. He could not have got from the Cabinet authority to give any warning to Austria-Hungary and Germany, or even to give a pledge of help to France if she were attacked, without breaking up the Cabinet and dividing the country.

These are the real reasons, which have long been publicly known, why the Asquith Cabinet could not give the warning which, to the best of my ability, I endeavored to give through The Times and, by the influence of Lord Northcliffe, through the Daily Mail. WICKHAM STEED.